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### HISTORY

OF THE

ATESMAN AMBER.

# Parity of Parity

THEIR SINGULAR OFFICE OF

## MINGS CHAMPION.

LY THE

Tenure of the Baronial Manor of Scrivoleby, in the county of auncein.

41.50

OTHER DIGNITORIAL TENURES,

3315 CHE

SERVICES OF LONDON, ONLORD, Se.

SHT 7D

OUR DINATION DON'T.

The Mullic Licrords:

ILLUSTRATED BY A VARIETY OF NOTES AND REMARKS AND IMBELLIBITAD MAIN SE ELLE CURRICS UNGRATED.

By T. C. 331348, Esq.



Printed and Published by

H. K. CAUSTON BURCHIN-LANE, CORNHILL;

JOHN BOOTH, DISCOSTREET FARTLASDEGISTEL C. DISCOSTR, PARLAISEL, STREAM OF THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED BOOK AND THAT BOOK SELLERS TO THE UNITED BORDOM.

### DEDICATION.

#### TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

### GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES,

REGENT OF THE UNITED KINDDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

&c. &c. &c.

1695583

May it piease Your Royal Highness,

Highness this small WORK, I am not so much induced to believe that it will be worthy of your notice from its merits, as I am desirous to embrace the opportunity of thereby publicly expressing my loyalty and attachment to his Majesty, to your Person, to my Country, and to the Constitution; and these I am the more anxious to declare, because, the very unhandsome behaviour I have experienced from some one in your Royal Establishment has been better calculated to excite feelings of dissatisfaction, than promote sentiments of respect.

To explain this circumstance I must take the liberty of stating, that when I first formed the idea of bringing forward this publication I wrote to the Rev. J. 8



CLARKE, Librarian to your Royal Highness, to request he would ask for your gracious permission to dedicate it to your Royal Highness.

As Mr. Clarke on a former occasion, took upon him to tell me that he was the proper person to be applied to for such like favors. I addressed him accordingly; and after the lapse of about ten days, received for answer, that he was very unwell, but had forwarded my wishes to Carlton-House: this is about three months ago, during which time I have never had any further reply. I have therefore been left to conclude, either that your Royal Highness was not pleased to grant the request, or, that those to whom Mr. Clarke referred would not take the trouble to make it: -- vet in either instance I consider myself treated disingenuously; for, if your Royal Highness rejected the application, Tought to have had the civility of an answer: and, if the party in question did not make the application, the neglect was a breach of duty to your Royal Highness, and an act of injustice to me; though indeed the more offensive towards your Royal Highness, inasmuch as it was assuming to answer for your Royal Highness without your knowledge, and giving me reason to entertain a degree of irritation without a cause.

But I know the very many amiable traits that adorn the character of your Royal Highness, and as such am not easily warped by passion, to attribute the disappointment I have met with, to any



After the publication of the Work, the copy subscribed for 0, your Hoyai Highbess was delivered at Carlton-House, and paid for by Mr Gray, at Somerset-House, with the most marked attention and promptitude.

The copy for His Majesty was forwarded to Windsor: and the receipt acknowledged by Col. Taylor in the following handsome terms, which at the same time conveyed His Majesty's further permission to dedicate to him a then proposed New Work.

" Windsor, 28th January, 1810.

" SIR,

"I have been favored with your Letter of the 24th Instant, "transmitting the volumes of your valuable Work, "The Dormant "on I Extend Bacanage of England" for the King; and I have "nad the none of presenting them to his Majesty, who was pleased "to express his a que betten of your Dedication to him of the further Work you are about to publish, namely, "The History of the "Earonage of England."

" I have the honor to be,

" SIR,

"Your most humble Servant,
(Signed) "H. TAYLOR."

" T. C. BANKS, Esq.

I mention these flattering documents of the countenance of your royal Father, and of yourself, to my former literary labours, as I consider they present some little reason for me to have expected a very different behaviour to that I have experienced (as before stated) from your reverend librarian and his coadjutors.



Your Royal Highness is represented as a nobleminated, anguantice 25, and 25 cions Prince, the Petron of the liberal Arts. Life asure, &c.; I by no means doubt the truth of all these characteristics, but if your servants without your privity, take upon them to treat your loyal subjects with contempt, you must not be surprised that opinions of a very different nature should be entertained as to the identity of those very excellent qualities.

In my case, I feel assured that your Royal Highness never gave orders to refuse the honor I solicited, in the way in which it has been done; for even had you entertained any personal objection against myself, you would have encouraged the subject, though you had disliked the man. But can personal displeasure enter the breast of a generous Prince without a cause; and will such a Prince express his anger in a stile unbecoming of himself?

"Tantæne animis cælestibus iræ?"
No, Sir!—such conduct could not be adopted by his
Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

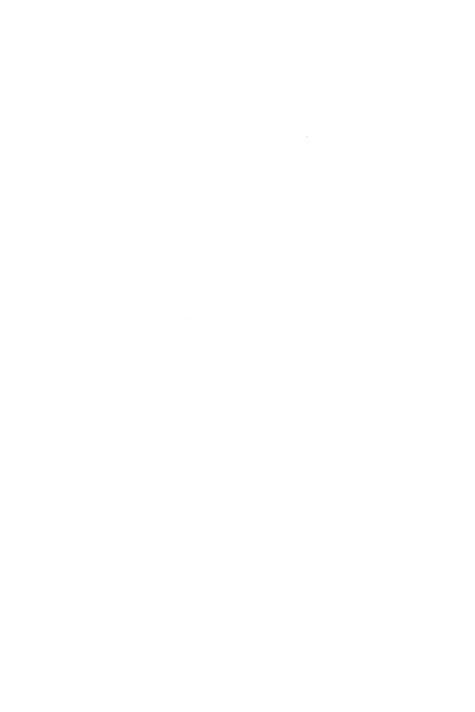
When the flower of chivalry, King Richard I. had been mortally wounded by a soldier at the siege of Chaluz, he caused the man (who had been taken prisoner) to be brought before him; and, having asked him why he had thus attempted to kill him, he was so pleased with the holdness and appropriateness of the fellow's answer, that instead of ordering him a punish-



ment, he directed he should be instantly set at liberty, and rewarded with one hundred shillings! This was an act of genuine magnanimity, worthy so great a king—this was his Majesty's will and preasure: but he had no sooner departed his life, than his general caused the brave soldier to be fluyed ative, and afterwards hanged—so great is the aiff, rence between royal grace and the mode in which it is abused too often by those who have the administration of it.

I do not analogise this story out of ancient history to any thing of the present day, yet it may be an anecdate worthy of remark, that kings are frequently disposed to perform noble actions, which those about them not uncommonly circumvent.

For my own part I have no public services to lay before your Royal Highness to claim your attention; but nevertheless, at the siege of the Havanna, in 1762 (an achievement at that are of high impersance to the country, and of proud glory to the British arms) one near relative of the family was slain; and another, viz Capt. Francis Banks, of the Royal Navy, commanded the convoy which brought the reinforcement from America, whose safe arrival (through the enemy's fleet) chiefly contributed to the fall of that strong city, with its appendages; but public services were not then weighed in the same scale as now, nor has the prize-money for that capture ever yet (I believe) been paid. He, however, discharged his



duty as a brave commander, and his merits could have been appointed by the testimony of his valuable friends, Admirals Sir George Pocock, Barrington, Howe, and Edwards, had they been living, though they can still be authenticated by the gallant veteran, Earl St. Vincent.

At the coronation of his present Majesty; at his installation as a knight of the garter: and at the presentation of the first address to bina from the county of York, after his accession to the crown; my Father declined the honor of knighthood, which on each occasion was offered him. It is at all times irksome to speak of one's self or one's family; but I look upon myself called upon, to say semething in my own behalf, to shew to your Royal Highness that I have been treated with a pitiful indignity by one or more about you, which I do not describe, and which is of the more galling or irreconcilable nature, because the affront is shielded by the sanction of the authority under which the party has assumed to act.

Sir, I have long been accustomed to read the History of my Country, i. e. the history of the reigns of the sovereigns who have ruled over it, as written by many and various authors; in which I have never ceased to admire the very useful lessons which are thence to be collected to the advantage of the king, the nobility, and the people. In the



account of Mr. Rymer's Fædera, (vol. ii. p. 53 et seq.) I find a well selected extract from sir Robert Howard, of the parallel made by that honorable author, between the two unhappy Monarchs Edward and Richard II. But as the fate of those two young sovereigns, and the causes which occasioned their downfall are so well known, I will omit to dwell upon them at this agitated crisis, and leave so delicate a subject to the discriminating reflections of an enlightened public:—

### " Sat verbum sapienti."

May it please your Royal Highness, I will not further take up your time, so much better required to the weighty affairs of the Kingdom, than to add, that in the true principle of the divine precept to return good for evil, I forgive all the ill-courtesy which has been inflicted upon me; and with the most profound consideration have the honor to subscribe myself

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's

Most respectfully obedient,

Humble Servant,

T. C. BANKS.

London, 12th August, 1817.



### PREFACE.

IN submitting the following pages to public notice, there is a novelty of information which has never before been touched upon by any author, in regard to the nature of the coronation services; for though by name they have been described by Mr. Sandford. Lancaster Herald, they have been left without comment or observation, which from the very peculiar nature of several of them there appears to have been ample room for making.

The leading title of this small work, is "The History of the Family of Marmyun."—
a name once famous among the Norman Nobility who came over with the Conqueror; but which the lapse of time, and the failure of heirs male has long since caused to be forgotten. The poetic Muse however, has wonderful powers, and



that name which prosaic history had ceased to mention, is now revived in all the glowing language of fiction and romance.

But while Mr. Walter Scott has introduced the name of Marinvun in the character of a figurative hero, it is a matter of notoriety that, that eminent family really possessed an heroic office, the service of which, in ancient times might well be imagined to require the chivalrous prowess of a most accomplished knight; for what other can be supposed fit to be the vindicator of the royal title to the crown, in the capacity of King's Champion on his coronation day? The Episode of Mr. Scott will live for ever in the annals of poetry; and it is with a view to keep equal ground with the lord Marmyun of Flodden Field, that the genuine history of the house of Marmyun in all its branches is now published.



## Directions to the Binder for placing the Plates and Tables of Descent.



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### BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

### HISTORY

OT

## The Namin of Marmyun,

LORD OF TAMWORTH CASTLE IN THE GOUNTY OF WARWICK,
BARON OF SCRIVELSBY, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

AND

### HEREDITARY KINGS CHAMPION

BY TENURY OF THAT BIRONY.



A none all the Norman Nobility or persons of distinction who accompanied the Conqueror in his adventurous expedition into England (though they all more or less participated in their Sovereign's favor and bounty) there were none who to the tenure of their hinds, had so extraordinary, singular, and high an office attached, as the family of Marmyun; for high indeed may that office be denominated, to which the monarch should commit the defence of his very Title to the Crown; and extraordinary indeed must be the royal confidence in the cou-

<sup>\*</sup> History, in relating that the Conqueror was a bastard, evidently points out that he had no title by the right of legal succession to the territories of his father; and his right to



rage, the resolution, the skill, and the firmin so of that man, to whom so serious and important task should be delegated.

The great reputation which the works of Si William Dugdale (once Garter principal Eling arms) have obtained, for accuracy of statemen, and especially his History of the Baronage of England (in which the genealogy of the Marmymes is given) leads to a presumption, that the least authority for the account of that family will be found in the following recital, expressed in the words and

the Crown of England may not be considered to rest up a much better dunchation. It therefore appears a neutror visuaworthy of remark, that a prince under such circumst inchould suffer the justice of his protensions to be defeated the Hi success of his Champion. But of the erigin and interest of this office more will be said necessary theorem account here refrain from citing a few verses in adults in the Championship, which were made on the coronar of their Majesties George II, and Queen Caroline, by Pinet Young, one of the King's Schelars at Westminster School.

- "When first the new crown'd King in splendor reigns,
- " A golden cup the loyal Champion gains.
- " With gesture fierce, his gauntlet stern he throws,
- 40 And dares to mortal fight his absent focs;
- " Where no brave Quixot answ'ring to his call,
- " He rides triumphant, thro' the guarded hall.
- 4 Thrice happy Conqueror, that the lame! wears,
- 4. Unstain'd by warrior's blood, and widon's tears!
- " Arm'd at all points, should be a for behold.
- 4 Say, would be knew the find, or gast the active



#### FAMILY OF MARNIYUS.

language of the before-named celebrated herald and antiquary.

### MARMION.T

-->84 ..

IN the time of the Norman Conqueror, RC-BERT MARMION, having by the gifts of that Experimental king the eastle of Tamworth, in the country of War-period de Tamwork, with the territory adjacent, thence experted Cost. Arm. those nums he found there, unto a place called Oldbury (about 4 miles distant); I after which, within the compass of a twelvemonth, as it is said, makes this.

The character established by Ungdale, or at least by his admirers and fellow sojourners of the heraldic school, is of such a nature, that were any other person to make a genealogical statement differing from him, and in reality riors correct; yet the unprefessional name of the Editor would be borne down by the overbearing prejudices which prevail in favour of the Durdalian assections. On this account the Baronagian's own history is here selected, and the matter in contradiction, or addition thereto, submitted in the way of notes or observations upon the original.

<sup>†</sup> Though the name is thus written in Dugdale, it is most frequently to be found in the Public Records, Marmyun, or Marmiun.

<sup>†</sup> The name of Marniyan does not appear in Domesday book, so that this grant of Tamworth by the Conqueror seems questionable; indeed Dagdale himself, ander the article of Branchamp of Elmbey (vol. 1, page 225) states, that Maiol the Empress gave to Walter de Branchamp rue fows and castle of Tamworth, to Hold as freely as



ing a costly entertainment at Tamworth Castle for some of his friends, amongst whom was Sa Walter de Somerville, lord of Whichover, in the county of Stafford, his sworn brother; it happened that as he lay in his bed, St. Pdith appeared to him in the habit of a veiled num, with a crosier in her hand, and advertised him, that if he did not restore the abbey of Polesworth (which lay within the territories belonging to his eastle of Tamworth) untoher successors, he should have an evil death, and go to hell; and that he might be the more sensible of this her admonition, she smote him on the side with the point of her crosier, and so vanished away. Moreover, that by this stroke being much wounded, he cried out so loud, that his friends in the house arose; and finding himself extremely tormented

ROBERT DE SPENSER (Brother to Urso de Abetot, EVER FA-JOYED THE SAME; which shows that De Swenser, and not Marmopen, was the possessor at the General Survey, unless indeed Robert de Spenser and Robert de Marmille, were and AND THE SAME PERSON. for if Marmoon had ever possessed the same, it is somewhat extraordinary that no menrios, should be made how he came to be divested of it, or that the same should pass from him to De Spenser, or from De Spenser to him. The two statements of Dugdale, under Marmion and Beauchamp (as before mentioned) seem rather irreconcilable to each other. Moreover, the identification becomes the stronger, from the circumstance, that the greater part of De Spenser's lands resited in Domesday, was after, wards possessed by Memoyun, and that the account of the Maragun Amily is continued by Purchale: chereas, under the article of the Spencer of the Aber mendy mentions the name of Robert, one nother says what became of him, or of his estates, which do not unjear to have been enjoyed by any other person of the De Spenser cognomer.



with the pain of his wound, advised him to confess himself to a priest, and you to restore them to their former possession. Furthermore, that having so done, his pain ceased: and that, in accomplishment of his vow, accommunied with Sir Walter de Somerville and the rest he forthwith rode to Oldbury, and craving pardon of the nuns for the injury done, brought them back to Polesworth, desiring that himself and his friend Sir Walter de Somerville, might be reputed their patrons, and have burial for themselves and their heirs, in the abbey, viz : the Marmion- in the Chapter-House, and the Somervilles in the Ciovster.

However some circumstances in this story may seem fabulous.\* the substance of it is certainly trite; for it expressly appeareth by the very words of his Charter that he gave to Osanna the Prioress, Let Coll. voi. i. p. 33. ad religionem instaurandam Sanctimonialium ibi. Ecclesiam S. Edithie de Polesworth cum nertinentiis, ita quod conventus de Aldebria ibi sit manens. -For the establishing of the Religion of those Nuns there, the church of St. Edith of Polesworth with its annuatenances, so that the convent of Oldbury should remain in that place; and likewise bestowedd on them the whole lordship of Polesworth, 4 Pat 21 Edw with its demesnes in Waverton; which grant king

10, p.luspex.

<sup>\*</sup> If this story be not a legendary tale, Mr. Shaw, in his History of the county of Son only most certainly contradicts the reclument, "THAT SIR WALTER DE SOMERVILLE WAS LORD OF WHICHOVER at the time of the conquest," masmuch as the said manor is in Homesday-book, maned as one of those at that time belonging to Robert de Stafford.



Stephen afterwards confirmed. Moreover, who some Acce. Millsent his wife, he gave to the monks of Bradwoln, to:

a.v. Millsent his wife, he gave to the monks of Bradwoln, to:

a.v. in the county of Lincoln, for the health of the soul of his father and mother, his own, his wife's soul, and the souls of their hears, the town of Butegate, near Bardney: to him succeeded

ROBERT his son and heir, to whom king VI. p. 1 m Henry I. by his charter bearing date at Canoe, in 30.p Inspex, the county of Stafford) granted free warren in all his lands within the county of Warwick, as Robert his father had; and particularly at Tamworth.

<sup>\*</sup> From the circumstance acre related that his Wire Missent should be a party to the religious benefaction: it seems as if she had brought bing the Lincolnshire property; in this respect it affords a presumptive argument, that it Robert de Marmyun was not the same person as Robert De Spenser, yet that he was the successor to Do Spenser in the tenure of his lands, either not improbably by the grarmage of his Daughter, or in the capacity of his nephray and heir, as on some authorities it has been said. This is the first mention made by Dugdale with reference to Marmyun hobling any lands in the county of Lincoln, which is not a little remarkable; especially as he sets forth the suspicious grant of the Tamworth territory, which appears to have been the minor portion of the Marmyun estate: Scrivelsby being their Caput Baroniæ, and Tamworth a mere appendage. (Vide Esch. Ph. de Marm, 20 Edw. I. n. 36)



This last mentioned Robert passessed the Hist Mis strong coses or a variety in Marianals , which easile Geffery, earl of Anjou, besieged! razed,2 in the 4th of Stephen, in regard he held out Faleis against him, and with Maud de Beauchamp his wife" gave leave to his tenants by military service, and other, for granting of lands to the monks of Font, ev in Normandy. wise bestowed one hide of land in Widedeet, with ' Ibd, vol. i. the mill, upon the monks of Bermondsey" in South-

Roberto. de Tonucio in U.id Harves, fo'. 193, a. i Ibhi.

Mon. Aug. vol. ii, 974 b.

c 40, n. 60.

\* This is considered to have been the Barony of Marinyam before the actival of the family in Chaland, and by virtue of which they were hereditary Champions to the Dakes of Normands on the day of their inauguration as hereafter will be more particularly enquired into.

† Durdale neither here, or in his account of the Beauchamp family, says whose Daughter this lady was; it is a circumstance worthy of remark, that the same Dogdale in his pedigree of the Marmyuns, in his history of Warwickshire, has omitted the marriage of Mand de Beauchamp with Robert Marmyun. She not unlikely, was the daughter of Walter de Beauchamp by Emmeline d'Abitot; and if so, another point of survise arises, namely, whether by this alliance the eastle of Toroworth was not required by Robert Marrovan? It has been before noted, that the empress Maud gave the said Custle to Walter de Beauchamp to hold as freely, as Robert de Spenser, ever enjoyed the same. This accounts how Beauchamp acquired it, and intimates the probability, that it was afterwards part of the portion of Maud his daughter; moreover it tends to confirm the surmise, that ROBERT DE Spenser and Robert Marsyun were the same; and that the second Robert whose castle of Fonmey was razed by Geffery carl of Anjou, being in our osition to Maud the empress, had his possessions confiscated by her, and transferred to Beauchamp; from whom again, through the marriage of Mand, they were re-acquired by the Mannsun famuy.



- <sup>o</sup> Cart. so die. wark; and gave the church of Queinton, in the H.p.3 m.s. 22224 of Chadcester, to the nuns of Polesworth.
- Ms. in Bibl. But being a greet adversary? to the earl of Bodt med. 20, f. 30, a Chester, who had a noble seat at Coventry, in 5th of Stephen he entered the Priory there (which was but a little distant from that earl's Castle) and ex-
- but a fittle distant from that earl's Castle) and ex
  Fibid. \* Ibid. pellings the monks, fortifieds it, digging in the fields divers deep ditches highly covered over with earth; to the intent that such as should make approaches thereto might be entrapped; whereupon it so happened, that as he node out himself to view the earl of Chester's forces, which began to draw near, he fell into one of them, and broke his thigh, so that a common soldier presently seizing on him.
- \* Lib. Rub. in Scace. 104 b. assessment of that nid in the 12th Henry II. for marrying the King's daughter, certified the knight's fees he then held de veteri feoffamento, to be in number 12, and 3 de novo ; for which, upon the

cut off his head; -to him succeeded

7 Rot. Pip. 14 collection of that aid in the 14th of Henry II. he Hen II. Warw. paid £7 12s. Sd.

<sup>\*</sup> This statement shows a great difference between the Red Book of the Exchequer cited by Dugdale, and the Black Book which he does not appear ever to have seen; the latter sets forth the fees of Robert Marmyun, viz. 11 a 4th part and a 5th part of a Knight's for, dereteri feadamento; and 5 Knight's tees and a 4th part, de novo feoffemento, of which last, Geffery Marmyur held one Knight's fee; but of which Geffery, no mention is made by Dugdale, as to his connection with this endurent family.

In the 31st Menry II, this Robert being constituted sacration Voicesters are, continued in the second spin of the four and thirtieth years. He was also a justice itinerant in Warwickshire, and stied some other counties, in the 32nd Henry II, and Field of Warwickshire in the 1st of Riegin Waw chard I.

Furthermore, in the 6th Richard I. he attended the king into Normandy, and in the 15th John Rev. f. Fractures was in that expedition then made into Poicton. To the Knight- Templars he give a mill, at Barton Ms. in Seach in the county of Warwick; and about the beginning of Henry Uld's time, departed this life; leaving issue two sons, by several venters, as it seems, both of them bearing the name of Robert.—of which sons,

ROBERT the younger, in the 2nd Henry III. gave to the king the sum of £500 for the custody (Bet Fig. 2 of Tamworth castle, and to have livery of the Hen III. Warw. lands whereof his father died seised, until things should be so settled, as that the English might peaceably enjoy their lands in Normandy; and the Normans theirs in England by reason that the Hist. J Thdukedom of Normandy had been seized on by the let p. 159, 5. 100. French, about the beginning of king John's time, for the murther of Arthur, duke of Brittany but with condition, that if Robert Marmion his elder & Rot Pip. ut brother should make his peace with the king (for it Supra. seems he then adhered to the French' and regain his inheritance here in England; that then he should pay back to this Robert the younger, so much of that sum, as the profits of the lands, whereof he



I Ibid.

dors, m. 6.

had received the issues, did bill short thereof; and the said Robert the younger should then enjoy the lordships of Withinsonan and Coniscsay, in the county of Lincoln\*, Queixron in the county of Glocester, and Bellewick, in the county of Sussex; as

\* Rot Pip ut also, that William his younger brother should have Sapra.

Torinton, in the county of Lincoln, and lands to the value of tou pounds per annum, in Berewick.

2 Ibid. of all which they had special grants from their fa-

ther; and moreover, it was then concluded, that Robert the younger should not only give the kingreat caution to keep the eastle of Tamworth to his use, but upon occasion deliver it up into his hands, for the performance whereof these were his

Pote Fin. 2 sureties, viz.; "

Nicholas de Verdon, Geffery de Camvilie.
William de Hardreshall, Ralph Fitz-Ralph.
Thomas de Officton, John de Cali. Bichard Resol, Robert de la Land, Robert de Passy, William de Fou, and Matthew de Charnels:—all mon of note in the country thereabouts.

Which being effected, he had the king's prePat. 2. Her. cept to William de Harcourt (then governor thereof) to deliver it up unto him. But it was not long after ere his elder brother Robert made his

Pat. 5 Hen. peace, for in the 5th Henry III. he had livery of III. m. S. Cl. 5 Hea. III. that eastle, and the rest of his father's lands; so that m. 19.
 here for a while I must go on with my discourse

<sup>\*</sup>Here again Dagdale refers to the Marmyun possessions in Lincolnshire, although in no prior statement has he shown, how these Estates were acquired, or at what period, the Marmyuns became siesed of them, unless Robert De Spenser and Robert Marmyun were one and the same person.



of Rubert the older and his descendants, referring what remains of Robert the younger and his posterrity, till anon .- I am of opinion, that this

The state of the s

ROBERT the elder returned into Normandy in the 17th Henry III. for in that year it is evident that he passed over the estate of all his lands in Cart. 17 Hea England for seven years, unto Peter de Rupibes (that potent Bishop of Winchester) together with the guardianship of Philip his son and heir, to marry where he should think fit without disparagement.

Whereupon the Bishop, with the consent of the same Robert and Philip, made an assignation thercoft unto William de Cantilupe, a great man blid, 24 Rea of that time.

III. m. L.

After which, ere long, viz. in 26th Henry III. Mat Par. in un 1242. he departed this life, leaving Philip his son and heir; which

PHILIP, having married Joane, one of the Rot Fin. 27 daughters and co-heirs to Hugh de Kilpec, of Kilpec castle in Hereford-hire (whose wardship! and chall disposal in marriage the said William de Cantilupe had) paid his relief for that purparty, appertaining to her, and doing his homage, had livery thereof w.

Hen. III nt. 9

Rot. Pin 28 Hen III Heref.

" Rot. Fin. 2s Hen, III m

In 33rd Henry III. this Philip Marmion was constituted sheriff's for the counties of Warwick and Leicester; which office le held for the fourth part of that year, to the end of the 34th

v Pot. Pin 33 Hen. III. m.

\* Rot Pip de midem anni-



\* Cad 53 Hen 41 ve, and sheriff's of the counties of Warwick and Hi, m 5. Leicester, and at the same time of tained a confir-

Par 33. Hen mation' of that clarier of free warren, which was
HI m 4
granted to his ancestor by king Henry I.; but in

Class. 26 Hen. Stith Henry III. he was questioned for sitting III in dors.

with Richard de Mandevill, and the rest of the justices for goal delivery at Warwick, having no commission so to do: for which I do not find that the king's displeasure stock long upon him, in re-

Rot Fin. 57 gard he attended him soon after into Gascoigne.

Hen. III. no. viz. in 57th Henry III.: upon his return from
whence, the rext ensuing year, he was taken pri-

Mar, Perls, in somete by the French at Pontes in Poictou, with an 1254.
 John der Piessets, then earl of Warwick, and diversother of the English nobility, notwithstanding that they had betters of safe conduct from that king.

The next mention I find of him is, 41 Hen. fH

Pat 41 Hen he was in that expedition then made into Wales, and the next ensuing year had summons amongs b Claus. 42 Hen. others) to attend the king at Christer upon the ever HI. in dors m.

12.

<sup>\*</sup> In the 42 Hen. III. he was americal 100 shillings for taking cattle without the king's licence. In this respect he was americal as a Baron; which according to Mr. Madox is viz. where any person americatur at Baro; it implies a distinction between a Baron and a Commoner; the latter being often americal nodes 40 shillings; but the termer for a trespass or transgression might be americal above, but was never nodes 100 chillings, (vide Madox's Baronia Augl. p. 194-5



I I . D . d r wall fitted with herse and arms, to oppose the hostilities of the Welch."

In the 45 Hen. III. he had summons' to be at 1 Cons. 45. London, with divers of the nobility, upon the mor-

\* In the 42 Hen. III. He had a licence for a market and fair at he major of Scrivelsby in Com. Line. Rot. Chart, in-3.) and in the fellowing year, had another charter for privileges at the same manor, vide Chart, 43 Hen. 111, m. 4. It certainly is a matter not a latter particular that Durdale should never make mention of this Lincolashire preperty. which appears to have formed the Coput Baronia of the Marmyun family, and to which was asserted the peculiar office of King's Champion, while he constantly notices the Warwickshire estate at Tamwerth, which by the bye, was in the possession of his friend and countryman Ferreis, who could not brook, that the Serivelshy manor should have taken away the office of King's Champion from his castle of Tamworth.

† The occasion of this summons appears to be an intention of the King to hold a parliament to deliberate upon the weighty affairs of the realm, which by reason of the disputes between him, and divers of the great Barons, were in a critical and perturbed state. On this occount, he required that the Nobles should attend armed and with all their power; but at the same time, notified to them, that a meeting so convened, was not to be drawn into precedent, for the assembling of the Barons armed, or with the attendance of their vassals on any future occasion.

Hollinshead thus describes this affair: viz. "Anno 45 " Henry HI. A. D. 1261. After Xmas the King coming into " the Tower of London forumed it greatly, and caused the " gates of the city to be warded, sending forth commandment " to the Lords, that they should come to the Tower to hold a " Parliament: but they flatly denied so to do, sending him



row after Simon and Jude's day; in which year to defection of many of the burous began further to be discovered, by intrading upon the king's authority.

A Pat 45 Hen, in placing's sheriffs throughout sundry shires of the III, m 3 & realm; in which respect this Philip as a person in

The following is a copy of the exemplar Writ of Sunmens, to which was attached the schedule of the names of those to whom the consimilar Writ was addressed a viz.

Rot. Claus de Anno Regni Regis Henrici Tertii Quandragesimo-quinto, M. S. Dorse.

" REX Will's Bello Campo de Aumerl Salt'en Wanta-· mus vob in fide & homagio quibz nob terential fruft, in-" jurgentes que emnibiz aliis pitermissis ad nes sitis Lond

" in crastino Aposini Simonis & Jude alog, diffone ulteriori

" cum equis & armis & cumposse vito tam de servicio vito nob.

" debito quam de subvenivoe Amico vro pro quibuldam ur-

" gentibz negociis psonam nram special. & statum Corone

" nre contingentible & has signt de vra ndelitate & dile coe

4 e nfelenciam gerimus specialem nullatenus omittatis.

.. Quia subvencoem quam nob. & corone n'ira p'ter serviciom

"Inob. debitum ad pisens feceritis in consequenciam trahi " nolumus, nec vob. p. hoc ullo tempre derogari tainter vos

" heatis in hac pite, q'd d'co die absq. defalta ad nos sitis.

" Ita q'd vob. & exinde p'petuo teneamur ad grates .- T. R. " apud Turrim Lond, xviii die Octobr."

Eodem modo mandatum est (inter multos alios Philippo MARMYUN.

In citing this Writ of Summons, it is to be observed, that by the 16th article of Magna Charta it was expressly scipalated as a confirmation of their ancient right, that the Prere or great Barons of the realm, should on all occasions of

<sup>&</sup>quot; word that if it pleased him, they would come to Westminster

<sup>&</sup>quot; where usually the Parliament hallbeen kept, and not t

<sup>&</sup>quot; any other place; whereupon there arose great dissentions

<sup>&</sup>quot; between him and his Barons, &c."



whose fidelity the king reposed much confidence. narry a special pat at the colonies of Sullilk and Pro 16 Han. Norfolk committed to his custody, with the eastles of Norwich and Oxford; and in 47 Hen. HL received another summon-a from the king to be at Hereford a Claus. 47. flen. III pamong-t others voon monday next after the purifiia dors. m cation of our lady, well accontered with horse and arms to resist the Welch; so likewisen to be at emal Worcester upon Lammas day next ensuing, for the same purpose"

But soon after this, divers of the barons having put thems does in arms to force the king's assent to those unreasonable ordinances which they had made at Oxford, tending much to the dissinution of his royal authority. The king seeing himself overpowered, was necessitated to submit to the determination which the king of France should make therein: and to bring in divers of the peers and other eminent persons to give oath for his performance thereof, amongst which this Philip was one; o and still firm- oPat. 48 Her. ly adhering to him, attended him with all the power he could raise at the taking of Northampton, the next p Matt. Pacis

111. m 15.

Summons, be convened by the King's Writ directed to them singulatim. Hence this Summons may be deemed evidence that the said Philip Marmyun was one of the great Nobles of the kingdom, and of parliamentary dignity.

\* This summons was a general call of service addressed singulation to the Harls and Barons, the Bishops and Abbots, by the King's writ, and to the Sheriffs of Counties by the King's writ also, requiring them to summon the inferior servents of the crown in capite, generally but not specifically. The name of Marmyon included in the first list among the Nobles shews his Buronial rank and distinction.



ensuing year. Solikewise in that far d bettile of Lew. -In . Localities simulated the Londonce to Leland Cott king was taken prisoner, and his whole army lost of v. 1, 176. for which memorable service, after the king and agrin into power viz. 50 Hen. 111. Se obteined a " Pat. 50, Hen. grant of all the king's demesnes in Famworth, as ai-HI. m. 3 sos in Wyginton, to hold during his natural fire · Ibid. for the yearly read of £24, 64, 9d, and was miles t Hid. governor of Kenilworth castle immediately are a 1 Inquis, per Hund. 4 Edw the render thereof.

Mon. Ang. v. ii, 411 a. g. 20

1.

As to his works of piety, all I have seen is." that he give an annual rent" of 20 shillings, issusning out of certain houses in London, to the hos-

\* The 23 Hen. III. this Philip leviel a that to pass a marsh called Wyldmore in Coningsta to the Abbot of Kuksta ? reserving to himself all paramountship fights, and privile and

The 49 Hen. III. by a charter or grant dated at Lincoln he also gave certain lands to the church at laiksted.

The 13 Edw. I. upon an inquisition taken to ascerts.n. what damage it would be to the king to great accesse to Pollip de Marmyun to alienate certain lands, parcel of the masor of Scivelsby, to the Hospital of St. James without Tomator's for the maintenance of five priests to perform divine services. it was found that the said Philip then held the said manor it. capite of the Crown, as his ancestors had holden the same in the time of king John, and that it would be to the king's damage so much, as was the value of the lands in question.

Furthermore he claimed by prescription a count leet, and gallows at Tamworth Rot, de Quo, Warr, 9 Edw. L. likewise claimed by prescription agailous and free warren it Scrivelsby, and in the soke at Horneastle-all which rights immunities, jurisdictions, and privileges, were allowed him by the king's then Attorney-General.



pital of St. Thomas of Acres in that city: An Absolute De which, viz. in with Edward I, he deputied this 1966 hands. being then selsed of the castle of Taravorth with 1961 its members and appurtenents in the county of Warwick, which he held of the king in capite by knights' service, finding three soldiers at his own proper costs for 30 days in the wars of Wales; as viso that he held the manor of Scrivelby, in the 1964.

\* Here for the first time Durdale notices the Burnour Monor of Servelsby, though the public records of a much a lear date, that set forth the possessions of the Marmoun wouldy.

Hornerst' Warent.' (Testa de Nevill, vol. ii, 509.)

Rob's Marmin int, 'Scrivelb' et l'ornet' et Linc' Daiderby & Wilkesby & Holta' xvii. carne' & ii. Boyat' set nescim p. med s'vicin'.

P'ds aut' Rob's Marmiu' ten, inde ix, car' & sex Bovat' in d'mico unde Fres de Hospitali Line' tenet in Escrivello, v. acr' de Dono ejusde' lo b'ti in pur' clemos ecclesia de Holthm. i. Bovat capella de Scrivelb' i. Bovat' Will's capell in vita sua una Bovat' p il Vincenci? i Bovat' & vi' & vi' ap'd Curligesb' ada' di' bov' & unu' tour pro iv'' Rob's al Tholi d' Bov' p dia' mar'm Thom' fil Bertelemeu di' Bovat' p iv' Solid Fres de l'emplo tenet di bov' in pur' clemos de dono Rob'ti Marmiu'.—Ibid'e di' bov' in pur' clem' ex dono Rob'ti Marmiun.

Moreover, a document in the Cottonian Library, entitled Clindias, G. v. states a Catalogue of those Persons who held lands per single buildeds or centuries, in the county of Linceln, temp. Hen. II. in which it is thus mentioned, viz.

" Rogerus Warmien inter Scriffeby & Torentuna & Ruc" trans, & Daibi & Waghebi & Conigoshi & Hohei 17 C. & 2

B. Ipse Roger tensi-Inde in Dominio 9 C. & 6 B<sub>1</sub> Vline
" 198 tenet inte 3 C. & 4 B. & Toroldus & Alsie 2 C."



county of Lincoln by Barony: likewase that he held
the manor of Langton is the same county; in cuester
Escheo Edw. that he helds the miners of Forne. Lastron, and
Bradford in the county of Heretord, of the inheritance of Joane his wife; and that Joane his daughter, then wife of William Mortein; Joane the rafe
of Alexander Peville, daughter of Mazera, wile of
Ralph Cromwell another daughter. Mand the wife
of Ralph Boteler, a third daughter; and Joane this

From the same MS, it also appears, that the said Boger held in Willingham & C. in Willingeheim & C. & 8 B. in Faglestona & C. & 6 B. which Proof held under him.—Inter Leghcium & Buteita & Anscoteby & B. And in Tadewill & C. which Turold de Belebee held under him.

It is a point of notice here, that the Cottonian MS, denominates him Roger, while the more authentic record, the Liber Niger of the Exchequer, calls him by the none of Robert Marmyan.

\* This daughter was by a second wife Mary, who survived him, and died about the 8th of Edward II. hears taen seised in Cower of lands at Wilkshy, Dalderby, Coning by, and alsewhere, as well in the county of Lincoln, us in Warwickshire and Stuffordshire. Esch. 8 Edw. II. n. 45.

By a charter or grant without date, in the Dodsworth Collection at the Bodleian library (Vol. lxxvi, p. 20, dorso, grappears, that the said Mary in her life-time, in consideration of a certain annual sum to be paid her, assigned over themanor of Scrivelsby and other lands to Joane her daughter then the wife of Thomas de Ludlow.



THE COURT

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Joint, a. Arth Pur-

dear Shoir & Morte.

BALDWIN FREVIELE.

Ob. 17 Edw. HL.

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THE PARTY AND CAMPBELL OF THE PARTY RIGHT AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P

MARGARET DE LUDIOUE,

mar. Sin John Dynole, Kut. dangliter and heir,

(Vide Tab. VII.)

BALDWIN MREVILLE.

Ob. 49 Edw. 141.

my Chinese to the office of King's Chargoon, 1st Ric. & L. Balling The Follis.



## ENGO GEO

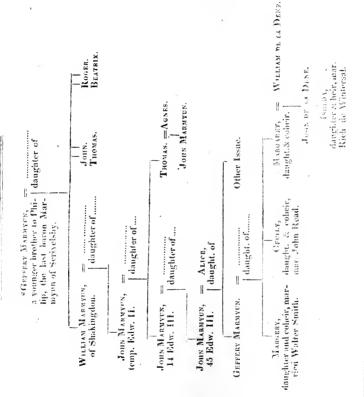
OF TRE

# The state of the s

# BARON OF SCRIVELSBY IN CORP. BINCOLN, AND BINCOS. CHANBOON,

Joans, and the first fir

### A STATE OF THE STA



were his next heits.\*

Broh to ken

Which Joane, the wife of William Mortsie, upon partition of his lands, having the castle of 1 sch. 225 3w. Tamworth, died siesed thereof about three years (fig. 123), after, leaving no issue; whereupon by agreement (Hid. between the rest of the coheirs it was allotted to fin. 2). Edw. 1 m 20

<sup>\*</sup>Dugdale in his History of Warwickshire, p. 75!, singularly contradicts this his statement in his Barenage, by asserting, that Robert a nonneer son of Philip Marinion, of Tamworth, married Isabel, daughter and heir of Glies Fitz-Ralph, and had issue a daughter and heir Amicia Marmion, who had two husbands; viz. first, John de Whitaere, second, Eustrice de Hardreshull. It is however evident troin the public records before cited, and the division of the inheritance, that Philip Marmyun had only female issue, who were his coheirs—though he might have had illegitimate male insue one or more sons.



### REMARKS

CEON

### THE PRECEDING ACCOUNT

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THE Male line of the elder branch of the Marmyun family having thus terminated in female issue, and the ancient Baronial Inheritance having become divided among coheirs general; the principal male branch which continued, was that of Robert Marmyan of Witringham, breeafter mentioned; there however was another younger branch derived from Geffery, junior brother to the last Phillip; this line seems to have remained for some time; but as it was not of Baronial rank, nor in any other respect particularly eminent, it may suffice to confine their account to the genealogical table annexed.

\* Vide Tah. Gen.

<sup>•</sup> Durdale in his History of Warwickshire, page 660, notices a Robert Marmien, who was Master or Custos, of the Hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle at Birmingham IC Calends October 1326, and died circ. an. 1353.

There was also a William Marmyon, in price, who hold £10 lands, in Thorenton, in the county of Lincoln, [1.15]. Food, vol. ii, 659.)

There was blewise a Manser Marmyon, who in 1446, the 25th Hen.VI. was one of the representatives of the centur of Lincoln; in the 27th Henry VI. (1499 was deriff of the same county; and in 1497, the 12th Henry VII. (illed the same



To this highly listinguished froms of Marangar. In. Walter Scott has been pleased to attribute a Champion of funcistick, though poetical renown, and thus to introduce his floro into the field of Fame:

Two Pursuivants, whom Tallarts deck,
With silver is unclean round their neck.
Stood on the steps of stone:
By which you reach the Domina rate.
And there with Herald point and state.
They halfd Lord Marmion;
They halfd him Lorder Fortunge
Of Latter and and Securitary.
Of Tancort/ Tow'r, and Town.

CINTO I. Sect. 11.

Now with regard to the history of these Marmyuns of Fontenage, Scrivelbaye, and Tamworth there are no traces furnished from whence it may be collected, that any of them ever served in the wars of Scotland; on the contrary this principal and head

office, unless it were another person of the same name, which the length of time rather indicates,

There was a John Marmyun, sheriff of Lincolnshire, in t460, the 35th Henry VI., probably the son of the first, and father of the other Manser Marriyan.

In 1352, the 26th Edward III, a William Marmyun was one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Lincoln; also in 1364, the 38th of the same reign, and in 1372, the 46th Edw. III, a William Marmyun probably the same along with John Dymoke, represented the said county of the marliament.

Grander in his Biographical History makes mention of a sor halmand Marmion a gentiement of fortune, who sometimes marrayed for his annusement. (v. i. p. 536).

long both the first of long lost their Norman barony of Fontnay, and expected in the first descending line in female issue cancing whom, the remaining inheritances of Transcorth and Servelshy had been divided, and those domains conveyed into different families) so early as 20th Edw. I. a period much before the marches of Scotland had become notable as the scene of border chivalry.

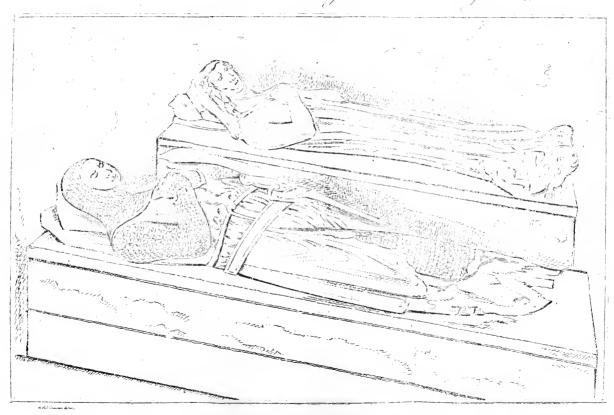
The other male branch of the Marmyuns who continued on their male race, and had considerable possessions in the north (as will be presently shewn never had the Lordships of Fontenaye, Tamrorth, or Scrirelbaye, and consequently could have no pretension to be designated by those high sounding names, whatever honor might be due to them for their valorous achievements in the Scotish wars of tueir day.



Phale I ly Church.



### Ancient Mountains of the Unimpures in Forceby Church.



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G

### MARMION

### Of Witringham and Tanfield

->24-

HAVING thus briefly descented upon the account of the elder and principal branch of this most runnent family, it remains to follow the terration of sir William Dandale, with regard to the bistory of the younger house; which it not so conspicuouses the senior line in point of its singular and splan fol tenerally the during that continuance in the plenitude of barontal dignity; and since its extinction has been not only recalled into notice by the pen of Mr. Walter Scott, but has been by him rendeted immortal in the pages of literary record.

Having thus done (says Dugdale) with the elder branch, I now return to

ROBERT MARMION the younger, who had the lordships of Witringham and Coningsby, on the county of Lincoln, Queinton, in the county of Gloucester; and Berewick in the county of Sus-



\*Class, will as a parliament in his name, summoned this William Hi in hers, thereto as one of the peers.

This last mentioned Robert by Amice his wife, "Exvet, memb, had" the manors of West Tunfield in Richmondshine in Bibl. Cott. East Tanfield. Manfield. Carethorpe, Worke Binsowe, Leming. Langton, Erilby, Melmoray, and "Pat. 43 Hen. Bargh, and left issue," Ill. in Dors.

\* Expred.vet. of Roese de Dovert and had with her the plan of Ludington in the county of Northampton. Its about three knights' fees.—To this William succeeded

<sup>\*</sup> This period from the 18th John to the 49 Hem. 141. Appears a very long lapse of upwards of 53 years for a tarbai-ray man like Robert Marmyun to have remained a silent spectator of so many changes in political action, as took place within that interval.

<sup>\*</sup>This matrices most clearly corrects the error of School of (Loneaster herald) in his Gene dognal History of the Royal Panely, where he states, that the Direckes of Serielshy are described from this match with Rosse de Dever.



JOHN MARMION his son and beings it is The secret in the good, here I stated deep to give charter for free-warren in all tils dispose. In its office a soffice, East Tantiel to Carethor, e. and Lengton, in the county of York. Wittingham, in the county of Lincoln; Ludington in the county of the and son: Nother Qualition ball Over Qualitin, in the county of Glee ster; Be ewick. Wington, and I went. in the county of Massex; and in 22nd Edw. Line a that summons of the great men then can distantvise with the king concerning the public afters of the realm. Was one who received connected? to 11-5 Por ves, 22 L (w | 1 | 11 t and him, as also so an alter that convention to received summons to be at Portsmouth, upon the livet of September, well fitted with horse and arms, to attend the king in his expecition than made into 1510, m r. France. More our within three years after, viz 25th Edward I. ie was summoned to Parliament Com In Edw. among the barons of the realm, and so aftervores till his death which is greened in the 19th Edw. 11

In the 4th Edw. II. this John' was in the wars ' Box, Sout, 4 of Scotland, and in the 5th Edw. H. had licenses from Lors, to 5 the king to make a castle of his house, called the Hermitage, situate in Tanticld Wood in the county II plan 21

Eaw II in

· Pat. · Fdw

<sup>\*</sup> From this observation, Son and Heir as it is like, Dugdule appears necessar as to the cruck agree in which this John shoul to his predecessor Williams.

<sup>†</sup> The term convention here used, seems to be wishout apposition, unless taken as syponimous with concerement, andmons, or command.



f Ibid

\*\*Cart CEdw. of York. Moreover 2nd Edw 11. anchined a charter for a weakly market every Wednesday at his person of Witringlerm in the county of Lancele, with tree-warren in all his demons lands of Willingham juxta Railam is that county, but departed this line in H. a. 40.

\*\*Esch. 16Edw. 11.\*\* being then seised of the minors of Berewick in the county of Edward, Witringham, and Welingham in the county of Line In; and Ladington, in the county of Northampton; leaving John his son and heir, 30 years of age. Which

JOHN in the 1st Edw. 111, was in the Scotish wars, and having been summened to all the
ish wars, and having been summened to all the
demicance does
Parl'anents of his times fill his docto, which hapnowed shirth lidy and 111.2 left is see by Mand his
bl. Cott.
Robert's and two daughters, viz. Joann the wife of
sir John Bernack, knight, and Avice. Which

\* Ibid.

ROBERT being an infirm's man, and having no issues, by the advice of his friends married Avishis youngest sister to sir John Grey of Ratherfield.

knight, upon conditiond that he the said Robert and Mand his mather enleading them, the said John and Avice, and the heirs of their two bodies lavance by begotten, of the reversion of all their lancs, and that the issue of sir John Grey and Avice should bear the surnames of Marmion.

Which Mand founded a chantry at West Tanfield in the county of York, consisting of a master of warden) and three priests, to pray for her soul, as also for the soul of her husband, and of Rob et her son, and for the good estate of Avice de Grey, and

	Š	

his wife, and all their ancestors.

Of these Marmions all that I have else to observe is, that there were divers tombs of thems at a La Itia. v. i West Tanifeld in the county of York, where they in 100. had a castle which by descent came to the lord Fitz-Hugh.

Thus far all according to Dugdale; but it is to be observed, that upon the death of the last Robert Marinyan without issue, the parliamentary barony became in abeyance between his two sisters and coheirs Joane and Avice, or their representatives.

This last named Robert Marmyun does not appear to have ever had summons to parliament: nor does it appear that the issue of sir John Grey and Avice his wife (which issue took the surname of Marmyun) ever enjoyed the privileges of a seat in the house of lords, nor was the baronial dignity, by the title of lord Marmyun ever recognised in the family of Fitz-Hugh, nor did the parliamentary

<sup>•</sup> The gateway of which, as well as the monuments, were remaining anno 1777. (Vide Dugd. Mon. Elbert f. 74) Of these monuments, one is supposed to be that of John ford Marmyun, and another of Robert lord Marmyun, but there are no inscriptions visible.



honor ever ross by the co-honest of Fitz-Hugh into the amily of Parr; therefore all that the hoiress of Parc carried into the family of Herbert, earl of Pembroke, was a descent in blood from the Marmyun family; but even admitting for argument sake, that the issue of Grey Marmyun had actually passessed the baronial ionor, and that the daughter and sole heir of the last Robert Grey Marmyun had carried the said honor to her husband Fitz-Hugh then upon the death of the last laid Fitz-Hugh not only that barony but those of Marmyun and St. Quintin fell into abeyance among his daughters and coheirs, a circumstance that cicarly shows the weak ground on which the house of Pembroke assumes the exclusive inheritance of those dignities.





## 

Commence of the second second

William, lord Pitz-Pugh.

HINRY, lord Pitz-Hugh.

RICHARD, Other sons.	And,	Euzanian,	ANNE, mar. Francis
-	dangliter and coheir,	daughter and echeir,	Lovel.
	married John Fienes, 1	married sh William	MARCARIT, ROF Ko.
Choked	lord Dacre.	Wally, hut.	Manager States
ord Piv-leach, Oh.		Vide Sab. EV.	SOAN CARRE



## TABLE III.

### DESCENT

OF THE

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FAMILY	

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VITRINGHAM, IN COM. LINCOLN, AN	

Robert Maestra, jun. = Amera, vouger son to Robert Jaughter of Jernegan Fitz-d-Marmyun of Serivelshy; Hugh, tord of Taufield, we. led Witringham, and was in com. Blor. by Sibilla de dof Taufield, jure uxoris. Grainwell, his wife.		. '	HI.   dang. of John ford Furnival.    Sin John Greev. = Aver Marwers	Rocent Gary, -= toney called Marnyen, doughter & coheir to Debett, lond St. Quintin.	ELIZABETH, Edd. daugh, and heir of hord Füz-Hugh. When tirey, otherwise			Aller, Euzabeth, Ann. Paneis daughter and coheir, daughter and cheir, maried si William Marcarer, near Reford Dacre.  Parr, knt.  (Vide Tab. IV.) Joakt, a nun.	
Robert Massy 5, jun. a younger son to Robert lord Marmyun of Serivel-by; held Witringlam, and was lord of Tanfield, jure uxoris.	WILLIAM MAGNEUN, Ob. 1275.	John Mannen, summoned to Parliament 22 Edw. I. Ob. 10 Edw. II.	John Marmen, Ob. 9 Edw. 111.	Robert Marwers. Joans Margers, Ob. 8. p. mar. sir John Bennek	Jons Gagg, eath-d Mannaras, mar. Edizabeth, sisterto Lora set Quintin. Ob. s. p. au. 1386.	Faiz Geld, daugh. Robert Gre Marwyau.			RICHARD, Other sons, daugher and Fitz-Hugh. Ob. s. p. married M. Greek. Ind. Physical Prical and Prical Ingle Ob. s. p. 4 Ren. VIII.



# TABLE IV.

	Benale issue. Alice Blizabith.
The state of the s	HEADIBLY, viscount Windsor.  Chartorre Jane, Andaughter & coheir mar. John, marq. of Bute.
das gover and och end coops 8th earl of Pendroke,	Thowas & Piner, died young.
(0)(0 ex de 1)(0).	Hermins Londay, mr. Thomas Permon, groudfather to the present earl of Pomfret.
	s. p.



### TABLE IV.

# CONTINUATION of the SUCCESSION

OF THE

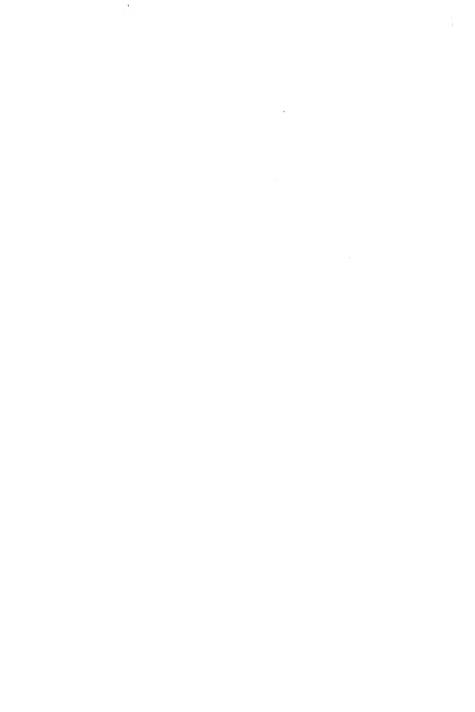
# OF MARSIYUN

## AND TANFIELD WITRINGHAM

Sir William Parr, knt.

Асісе Багамети. 3. King Brn. VIII.
4. Tho. Lord Seymour 1. Edward Jonnigh 2. John Lond Latimer Pennale PSHP Viscount Window 9th earl of Pembroke, on the death of his brother Philip without issue male; ancestor to CATHLEIST PUBE, THOMAS, Enzabern, daughter and coheir of Henry, and aunt and coheir to George, last lord Fitz-Hugh, heir to the baroviscount Windsor. nies of Marmynn and St. Quintin. 2d Husband. Trouss, the present earl, daughter & coheir mar. John, marq. CHARLOTTE JANE, HERBIRT, л. Г 4th earl of Pembroke. 6th earl of Pembroke WILLIAM HERBERT, 1st. earl of Pembroke. LADY CHARLOTTE HERBERT, Googleto an Parir of Platty, 8th earl of Pembroke, Punn, Purer, Tuoves & Pueir, Sir Tuovas Paku, knt. Printer, 8th carl of Pembroke. HENRY, 2d carl of Pembroke. died young. all died young H RBERT, TPONAS, ALICE, ANNE PARR. 5th earl of Pembroke, 3rd carl of Pembroke, WILLIAM, m. Thomas Fermor, 7th earl of Pembroke, Cb,S, P. presentearl of Pom-Ob. s. p. HENRITTA LOUMS, Ob. s. p. CHARIES, grandfather to the 1st Husband WILLIAM, Both J. Reite. JOHN, marq. of Northampton, WILLIAM PARK, Fret. Ob. 5. p. HERWERT, Oh. s. p.

of Bute.



### ADDITION

TO

### SIR WM. DUGDALE'S HISTORY

OF THE

### MARRIEN PARILY.

166

ON comparing the account of this famous house given by Dugdole in his Barange, and in his Bistory of Warwickshire, the reader must doubtless be not a little surprised to find, that in the former work, the olive of King's Champion is not even glanced at, as comprehending one of the honorary distinctions of the Marmyon Findly: while in the latter problemion, be has set out at large and particularly, the nature of this distinguished service, as appertaining to the tenure of Tanaworth Castle.

For what reason this partiality shall have been observed, probably may be best reconciled by refering to the authority on which Dagdale asserts that the Castle of Thi worth wis centured on Robert Marmyon by Wildam the Conqueror, which authority as cited, is that of his friend, neighbour, and



fellow antiquery Mr. Ferrors the then possessor of that Castle, which he had derived by descent four Freville through one of the cohelesses of Philip lord Manuyun who died the 20th Edward Lord which Freville (as hereafter will be noticed) had unsuccessfully claimed the Championship at the Coronations of Richard II. and of Henry IV.

It may not be material to dwell on this breach of consistency on the part of Dugdale, as in any way affecting the general truth of his genealogical account; but it nevertheless affords evidence, that he never investigated the public records with an unprejudiced eye, or he must have found, and ought to have stated, that Robert Marmyun and his successors were Barons of the realm, and Kings' Champions by virtue of their tenure of the manor of Scrivelsby in the county of Lincoln, and not of the aforesaid Castle of Tamworth.

To return, however, to the story of the Marmyun descent, it is to be remarked, that in the Battle Abbey Roll, which contains the names of those eminent persons who came over with William the Conqueror, the first Marmyun is stiled ROGER, and not ROBERT as Dugdale writes it. Indeed other authorities beside the Battle Abbey Roll make

Ex Vet. M.S the name ROGER, viz.: b in Bibl Cott

<sup>&</sup>quot;En Listoire & Rromance de Maistre Gace"
Le Normant, gestoit familiere du Roy William

<sup>&</sup>quot; le Conquerour Dengleterre, & present a 12

<sup>&</sup>quot; Battaile feru entre lui & HARALD, il est

<sup>&</sup>quot; entre autre choses contenuz a perpetuele me-

<sup>&</sup>quot; moire, quil y avoit en la dicte Battade avec le



- " dit Conquerour, une noble Baron appelle ROGER
- " MARMIUN, a qui le dit Conquerour avoit
- " grande alline e et liquelle comme bon vaillint. " & vigereuse Chivaler tent combatta, & tant ac-
- " galtta en la dicte Buttaile, rebontant les Ene-
- " Livs en diffense du corps son seignoure, qil de-
- " servy apres devoir en Engleterre grandes pos-
- " sessiones en regarde de sa prouesse."

But the degree of confidence to be placed in the authenticity of this celebrated Roll, is of so weak a nature that there is as much reason to suspect an error in the name, as in the point itself, whether such a person as either RUGER or RUBERT Marmyun ever at all came over with dake William, and remained in England after he had obtained the crown.

The first of the family mentioned by Dugdale, (as already noticed) was ROBLRT, who lived, as he says, in the latter part of the reign of the Conqueror, and for the health of the soul of his father and mother, was a benefactor to the monks of Bardney. Now, as the name of this Robert's

<sup>\*</sup> To this list, v in persons are daily making references for proof of the an iquity of their families. Hominshed and Stow have both printed copies from it; but so variant from each other, that the former consists of nearly two kundred names more than the later. But the learned Camden has pronounced, viz. "That whosoever corec everly it well shall and " it always to be farged, and those names to be inserted which the " time in every age facured, and were never mentioned in the " notable record of Dimestan."



father is not set forth, it might, to not thing which appears to the contingly, have been HOGMR the same as the Battle Abbe. Roll donness.

But be this as it may, cert in it is, that if there alarmyuns who preceded Findle the Larth at of Scrivelsby, were all named Restrict P. of wales the following copy of an inspexious class of intesting of Henry VI. will more clearly demonstrate, viz.:

\*In his History of Warwic, the Demins release (p.631), that Peges do Maradon released the ranner of arrow in the county, which devote hip and a consensual test who passed it may to General Demonstrate the county to General Demonstrate the county to General Demonstrate the County Hermonian rich Waliam de County Hermonian and County Hermonian relation on the Bareauch. The action Relationship first companies the account of the family.

In Burton's Leicestershire, the isscent of Geffery Marmion is thus stated:

### REGER MARMION,

GEFTERY, ROBERT, the 4th Hen. H. second sen.

ALBREDA. Rosert, Richard gave the man a gave the man a unched to the control of the control of



### ROT. PAT. 27 HEN. VI. m. 30 per Inspeximus.

> 3

REX omitz ad quos &c. Saltm, Inspexionus Cartam D'ni Henrici nup Regis Angt' primi post Conquestum & pgenitoris n'ri f'cam in nec voa H. Rex Angt' Com. Warwic' & Vis' & Baron' suis de Warwics'. Salt'm, concedo Robto Marmion habe Warenn' in tota tra sua de Warwicsr' in boseo & plano sicut pater ejus fuit & no latim apud Tamewrdam T. Canc' apad Chuot.

INSPEXIMUS eciam cartam Dni Henrici nup Regis Angl' sedi post Conquestum pgenitoris n'ri fream in hec vba. H. Rex Angl' Norman' & Aquit' & Com' Andeg' Com' Warwies' et Vis' & Baron' suis de Warwies' Saltin Concedo q'd Ro'aus Marm' bat Warennam in tota tra sua de Warwiesir' & no'iatim apid Tamewordam in Bosco & Plano sicut antecessores sui melius hu'erunt tempore H. Regis Avi mei.—Et phibeo nequis in ea fug' vel leporem capiat sine Licencia ejus sup decem Libr' forisfact. T. Tom. Canc'apid Brugiam.

ARTERIOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR DEPOSITION AND ARTERIOR AND ARTERIOR OF CONTRACTOR AND ARTERIOR OF CONT

INSPEXIMUS insup cartam D'ni Henrici nup Regis Angl' t'ij post Conquestum pgenitoris n'ii team in hec via, Henricus dei gra Rex An-



gl' Daus Hidaie Dux Norman', An it et Comes Andeg', Archiepis, Epis, Abbitz, Prioritz, Comitibz, Baronitz, Justis', Viesconditio, positis, Ministris, & omi'ez Ballivis I'delitz, suis Saltm.

INSPENIMUS cartam quant Henri' Rex avus n'i fecit Robto Marmyun (avo Phi' Marmyun de Warenna habenda in tota tra -an in Com-Warwies' & no iatim apud Tameworth, & similit cartam Henrici Regi Avunculi niri - quam fecit pito. Robto de Warenna tenda in tora fra sua de Lymbeseya & nos ideas concessiones ratas hentes & gratas eas pueb' & Herediby n'vis concedimus & confirmamus sicut Carte Idictor' H. regi-Avi viri & H. Regis Avunculi niri quas idem Phus inde habet nonabilit' tistantur. His Testi / Venabil Pre Willo Winton Epo, Jose Mansell preposito Beveil', Johe de Lexinton, Paulino Posvre, Henr' de Bathon. Rol to de Sco Joke. Henr' de Mara, Rado de Wanney, Robto Le Norios, & alijs. Dat. p ma'nu n'ram apud Wicton Vicesimo quarto die Januarij anno regni n'il tricesimo treio NOS autem carras pacas de hujusmodi Litutibz & Franchesij- minime revocatis de Avisamento & assensu D'nor' spec'alium & temporalium in Parliamento n'io apud Westin' anno regni n'ii printento existen' approbamus, ratificannis & confir-

<sup>•</sup> This description of the King's Uncle verus to allude of the young King Henry, viz. the oldest same of Henry II. we was improducibly crowned in his father's line-time. This charater therefore was probably granted after the said coronatiwhen the great barons, &c. had done their maily to him.



enamus put carte pret romabilit' testantur. In enjus, &c. T.R. apud Westm' vi die Gelob.

## 1695583

With respect to the patrimonial estates of this family in Normandy before it domiciliated in England after the Conquest, nothing is said by the Anglo-heralds. Dugdale (as in the previous pages may be seen) is silent as to whence it sprunges of also is he as to the origin of the Despenser tamily; but at the same time he says that Robert Despenser was cognominated from his office of Steward to the King; and in recapitulating the lands which Robert had by the gift of the Conqueror, he describes them?, viz.:

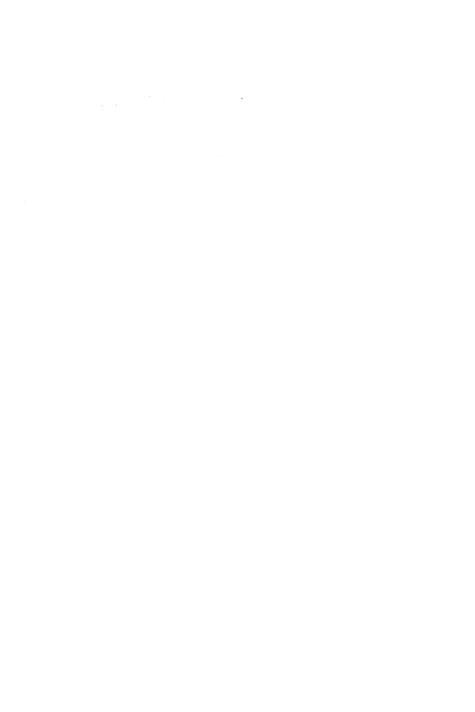
iDug, Baron. v.i. p. 380.

Four manors in Warwickshire, One in Glouce-tershire, Fufteen in Lucolushire, and Seventeen in Leicestershire:

all, or the greacest part of which, are found to have been inherited afterwards by the Marmyuns—a circumstance which strengthens the belief that the first ROBERT MARMYUN and ROBERT DESPENSER, were one and the same person; or that the former succeeded the latter as his heir in the aforesaid manors.

Brother to the said Robert Despenser, was one URSO DE ABITOT, a great man in Worcestershire; which Urso was named De Abitot, from being either born at that place, or from being lord of a territory so called. Now, if Robert de Marmyan the first mentioned, and Robert Despenser be

apresentation exhaus access provided care — in the electronic standards provide to construct on the lateral standards who



not one and the same person, might not Roger Marmyun, whom the Buttle Abbey had states on a over with the Conqueror, be anothed brother to the said Robert Despenser and Urso de Abitot, the ing his surname in a similar manner from some on of his Norman castles or estates:

On a conjecture that this might be the case. affords an argument that Roger was most probably the eldest of the brothers, and being seised of great possessions in Normandy, returned to his own country again after the conquest (as many otherdid to his barony of Fontney; that mon his dear a Robert his son was his successor; and upon the death of Robert Despenser, the same Robert Marmyun was his heir also, and thus concentrated in his. the Norman and English estates, all which his son. another Robert, seems to have possessed in the tuns of Henry I. and king Stephen: but how much longer than the reign of king John, or the beginning of the reign of Henry III. the family continued to enjoy the Fontney, or other Norman possessiondoes not appear. The father and other predecessors of Philip de Marmyun passed a good deal of their time in Normandy, and as it would seem sometime. in opposition or rather arms against their sovereign It was probably when the king of France disseise. the English of their lands in Normandy in retail tion for the king of England having siezed the lands of the Normans in England) that the barony . Fontney became confiscated, and was never afterwards restored.

9.20			

It is related that whilst England and France were upon these times with each other, the king of England made several grants or feofiments under his great seal to his own subjects or others, and his subjects made many contracts" with one another " Madox Bar about lands and rents, just as if they expected Normandy would soon be recovered and reunited to the crown of England; but whatever became of the Norman estate, the lands in England, however alienated, were reanited and possessed by Philip de Marmyun, in the same way, and by the same tenure as his ancestors had holden the same theretofore, to which the following record will bear testimony. viz.

Augh, p. 4

Escart, de Anno 13º Edwei Primi. n. 133.

(Ano D'ni 1285.)

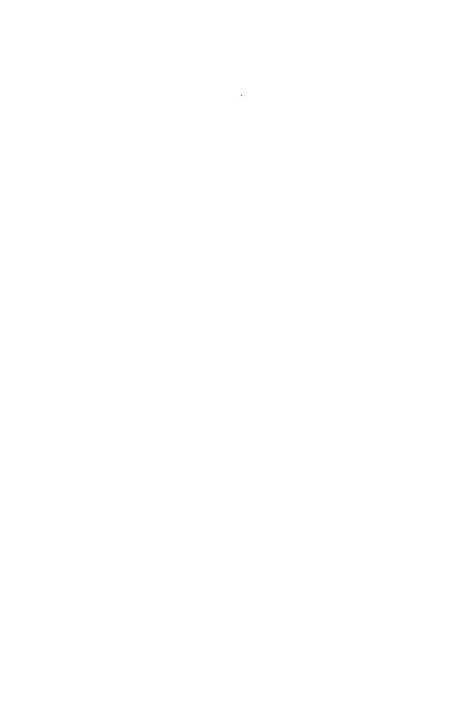
INQUIS' facta p Preceptum D'ni Regis atrum esset ad Dampnum Dni Regis vel ad Nocumentum vel ad Dampnum alior' si D nus Rex concedat dilecto & fideli suo PHILIPPO MARMIUN quod ipse Philippus Magistro Hospitalis Sancti Jocobi extra Thamworth ad Sustentucoem quing' Capellanor' in eodem Hospitali Divina celebrantuum, dare possit & assignare quinq' Mesnagia'. unum Molendinum, tres Carucatas & triginta &



octo Acras terre. Vignui et duas Acras prati, Viginti & tres Acras et tres Rodas Bosci & Redditus, unius Libre Piperis & unius Libre Cymini cus ptinenc'ijs in Cumuggesby. Holthom, Woderderby, Wilkesham, Dalderby, Scrivelby & Lincoln' & advocacoem Ecclic de Wilkesby.

HABEND & Tenend' eidem Magistro & Saccessoribus suis ad Sustenta coem Capellanor illor impipetoum. Nec ne. & de cujus Foodo pdicta Mesuagia, Molendinum, Terra, Pratum, Boscus. Redditus, & auvoca co sint & de quo immediate teneantur. & p quod Servicium, & quantum valeans p annum in omibz Exitibz, p Sacramentum Subscriptor', Scifet, Petri de Dalderby, Johis de Weingworth in Ecrivelby, Hugonis Fraunkelayn de Langeton, Robti Filij Nigelli de Hemingby. Rici Le Chapelayn de eadem, Willi' Cade de Stretton, Wilfridi de Stretton, Willi' Cade de Stretton, Robti Le Tanur de eadem, Robti de Thorneton, Robti Colyer de Conyurgesby & Thomæ de Pynder de eadem.

quod omnia pdicta Tenementa diu ante fuerum ptinencia ad Mane ium de Scrivelby Scilt, tempore D'ni Johis Regis Avi D'ni Regis qui nunc est. quod quidem pdictum Man'ium tunc de D'no Rege tenebatur in Capite & adhuc de D'no qui nunc est in Capite tenetur p pdem Philippua Marmiun. & quod Antecessores ipsius Philippi omnia pdicta Tenementa alienaverant in diversa-Locis & Manibus, Set dicunt quod pdictas Philippus Marmiun omnia pdicta Tenementa repquisivit.



### PAMEY OF MARMYUN.

Ita quod nune en tenet tanquam de p quisto suo us dicit in forma pdiets. Dicant eciam quod omin a tea Tenement i nano teneantar de pdieto Diao Rege in Capite et quod pdeus. Phus Marmiun ea tenet in forma pdieta in Capite. Et quod valent p annum in omibz Exitibz simul cum Advocacce Ecclietz plee viii<sup>6</sup> xjx<sup>3</sup> j<sup>4</sup> o i & quod esset ad Dampnum Dia Regis tantum quantum pdea Tenementa valent, si pdem Manium de Scryvelby esset in Manium Dia Regis p Custodiam vel p Eschaetam vel aliquo alio modo sicut esse posuit vel esse consueverat. IN CUJUS Rei Testimonium pdieti Jucatores huic Inquisicoi Sigilla sua apposuerunt.

With these observations the Genealogical History of the two baronial families of Marmyon becomes concluded; whatever else in relation to their celebrity may remain for notice, the radiant genius of the Poet has handed down to posterity in a series of glowing language and figurative character, which the pen of the herald, the historiographer, or the antiquary can never give with equal force of attraction.

The preceding history has shewn that the Marmyuns of Scrivelsby and Tamworth Tower, had been long silent in their graves, before the wra of border caivalry had commenced. True it is that several battles had been fought, wherein the thaglish as well as Scots had proved their nilitary hardihood, and had performed personal exploits of singular courage, from the time of king



Stephen to that of Edward I. But it was not until the close of the reign of the last main al memarch that the continuity of contention between the two kingdoms drew forth the martial ardour of the great men of the day, who were ever eagor to evince their natural prowess in feats of adventuro is eacounter. A memorable instance of that ardent spirit is expressively recorded in the ancient ballad of Caery Chace.

But though the Marmyuns of Scrivelshy and Tamworth Tower, had ceased in their chief male branch, the line of a younger stock remained, which had enlarged its own patrimony by marriage with the heiress of a great and potent northern family, and thereby were become baron-marchers of considetable importance. Of these, Dugdale has noted only two Johns as having been in the Scotish wars. during the reigns of the first three indwards-the last lord Marmyon was an ideot. But William lord Marmyun, who married Lora the daughter of Roese de Dever, was a person of singular action "Ex. MS Vet. in his day, and as the manuscript declares," emin Bibt Cott. ployed his whole life in teats of arms, justs, and tournaments, in which he acquitted himself with great honor and renown. He was lord of Wittingham, and of other maners in Lincolnshire, and also of Tanfield in the county of York.

It, however, is to be observed, that Mr. Scott has not created a new family, but only revised the he says) the titles of an old one, in an imaginary personage.



Indeed, it is related, that it was one of the Marmyun family, who in the reign of Edward II.\* performed that chivalrous feat before the very castle of Norham, which bishop Percy has woven into his beautiful ballad "The Hermit of Warkworth." The story is thus told by Leland.

- "The Scottes came yn to the marches of "England, and destroyed the castles of Werk and "Herbotel, and overran much of Northumberland "marches.
- " At this tyme Thomas Gray and his friends defended Norham from the Scottes.
- "It were a wonderful processe to declare, what is mischefes cam by hungre and asseges by the space of xi yeres in Northumberland; for the Scottes became so proude after they had got Beriwick, that they nothing esteemed the Englishmen.
- "About this tyme there was a greate feste made yn Lincolnshire, to which came many gentilmen and ladies; and amonge them one lady brought a healme for a man of were, with a very riche creste of gold to William Marmion, knight,

<sup>†</sup> In the 19th Edw. I, the name of John de Marmyun appears as one of those who in the summons of service was required to attend the king at Norham. (Dorso Claus. 19 Edw. I. m. 7.) He died the 16th Edw. H.



"with a letter of common almost of love lody, that I as should go into the damper are place in Englisher, and there to let the homeline be stone, and has on a safamous. To be seen an Norman invertiger which "days of a daming one Policy Maleray on a dien of Berwicke, having you in its cance texts "men of armes, the very flour of men of the Sept-"tish marches.

"Thomas Gray, capitayne of Northern, seynges this, brought this garres in ators the carriers in the castel, bound whom som W. I are riedly remayed, no all plittering in gold, and wearing the heading, has lady's present——

"Then sayd Thomas Gray to Maradon. "
"Knight, ye be care hither to fure your holms:
"mount upon your holse, and tyd lyke a valint
"man to your foes even here it hand, and i
"forsake Gold if I resche not thy body deade to
alyve, or I myself wyl dye for it.

"Whereupon he take his Cursere, and role among the thoung of Eunemyes: the which hye as sore stripes on hym, and pulled hym at last out of his saidel to the grounde.

"Then Thomas Gray, with all the hole garri"son, lette prick yn among the Scottes, and s
"woundid them and their horses, that they wer,
"overthrowen, and Marmon sore beton was horsed
agayn, and with Gray, person of the Scottes you
chase. There were taken 10 Horse of price; un-



" the women of Norham brought them to the foote "men to follow the chase.

Who this Marmyun was, does not appear in Leland's Narrative, nor in any of the Marmyun pedigrees; though from the era in which this chivalrous valour was set down, he probably was a descendant from that William Marmyun who was a younger brother of Robert of Witringham, or more probably, he was that William Marmyun who was of Shakingdon in the county of Lincoln, and was the sen of Geffrey, a younger brother to Philip, the last lord Marmyun of Scrivelsby in Lincolnshire.

But after all, whether in the character of William Marmyuu a real northern hero; or of Mr. Scott's lord Marmion an imaginary personage; the dauntless and unconquerable valour of a departing warrior death-stricken in the field of glory, is finely depicted by the Poet, in reciting the last exclamations of his evaporating spirit.

The war, that for a space did fail,

Now trebly thund'ring swell'd the gale,

And—Stanley! was the cry,—

A light on Marmion's visage spread,

And tir'd his glaring eye:

With dying hand, above his head

He shook the fragment of his blade,

And shouted "Victory"——

"Charge, Chester, charge! on, Stanley, on!"

Were the last words of Marmion.



As the Ballad of "The Hermit of Work-worth" has been alluded to, with reference to a craditionary story of the Marmyun family, the following copy of that beautiful legend, may not be unacceptable to the reader.



#### THE

### HERMIT OF WARKWORTH.\*

# FIT THE FIRST.

DARK was the night, and wild the storm,And loud the torrent's roar;And loud the sea was heard to dashAgainst the distant shore.

Musing on man's weak hapless state,
The lonely Hermit lay;
When, lo! he heard a female voice
Lament in sore dismay.

There are few traditions regarding this chapel, other than what the Poem furnishes; it seems to have been founded in the reign of Edward III.

+ Fit was the word used by the old minstrels to signify a part or division of their historical songs.

<sup>\*</sup> Warkworth Castle, stands upon a neck of land in the county of Northemberland, situated near the sea. About a mile from the castle, in a deep romantic valley, are the remains of a Hermitage, of which the chapel is almost entire. It is hollowed out of the rock with much art, and possesses some degree of elegance. In the chapel there is a small tomb or monument on the south side of the altar, on the top of which lies a female figure extended in the manner that efficies are usually exhibited praying on ancient tombs. There are several other figures round the tomb; but the above (which is very elegantly designed, is the principal one.



With hospitable hasto he rose,
And wak'd his sleeping fire;
And, snatching up a lighted brand.
Forth hied the rev'rend sire.

All sad beneath a neighb'ring tree
A beauteous maid he found,
Who beat her breast, and with her tears
Bedew'd the mossy ground

O weep not, lady, weep not so:
Nor let vain fears plarm:
My little cell shall shelter thee,
And keep thee safe from harm.

It is not for myself I weep,
Nor for myself I fear;
But for my dear and only friend,
Who lately left me here:

And while some shelt'ring bow'r he soughtWithin this lonely wood,Ah! sore I fear his wand'ring feetHave slipt in yonder flood.

O! trust in heav'n, the Hermit said,
And to my cell repair:

Doubt not but I shall find thy friend.
And ease thee of thy care.

Then, climbing up his rocky stairs,

He scales the cliff so high:
And calls aloud, and waves his light

To guide the stranger's eye.



Among the thickets long he winds, With careful steps and slow: At length a voice return'd his call, Quick answ'ring from below:

O tell me, father, tell me true,
If you have chanc'd to see
A gentle maid 1 lately left
Beneath some neighb'ring tree:

But either I have lost the place, Or she hath gone astray; And much I fear this fatal stream Hath snatch'd her hence away.

Praise beav'n, my son, the Hermit said;
The lady's safe and well;
And soon he join'd the wand'ring youth,
And brought him to his cell.

Then well was seen these gentle friends;
They lov'd each other dear;
The youth he press'd her to his heart,
The maid let fall a tear.

Ah! seldom had their host, I ween,
Beheld so sweet a pair:
The youth was tall, with manly bloom;
She slender, soit, and fair.

The youth was clad in forest green,
With bugle-horn so bright;
She in a silken robe and scarf,
Snatch'd up in hasty flight.



Sit down, my children, says the sage; Sweet rest your limbs require: Then heaps fresh fewel on the hearth, And mends his little fire.

Partake, he said, my simple store,
Dried fruits, and milk and curds;
And, spreading all upon the board,
Invites with kindly words.

Thanks, father, for thy bounteous fare,
The youthful couple say;
Then freely ate, and made good cheer,
And talk'd their cares away.

Now say, my children, (for perchance My counsel may avail), What strange adventure brought you here Within this lonely dale.

First tell me, father, said the youth,
(Nor blame mine enger tongue)
What town is here? What lands are these?
And to what lord belong?

Alas! my son, the Hermit said,
Why do I live to say,
The rightful lord of these domains
Is banish'd quite away?

Ten winters now have shed their snows
On this my lowly hall,
Since valiant Horszur (so the North
Our youthful lord did call.)



Against Fourth Menny Bollingbroke Led up his northern powers, And, stoutly fighting, lost his life Near proud Salopia's towers.

One son he left, a lovely boy,

His country's hope and heir;
And, oh! to save him from his fees

It was his grandsire's care.

In Scotland safe he plac'd the child Beyond the reach of strife; Nor long before the brave old Earl At Bramham lost his life.

And now the Percy name, so long Our northern pride and boast, Lies hid, alas! beneath a cloud; Their honour's reft and lost.

No chieftain of that noble house

Now leads our youthful arms;
The bord'ring Scots despoil our fields.

And ravage all our farms.

Their halls and castles, once so fair,
Now moulder in decay;
Proud strangers now usurp their lands,
And bear their wealth away.

Not far from hence, where you full stream
Runs winding down the lea,
Fair Warkworth litts her lotty tow'rs,
And overlooks the sea.



Those towers, alas! now stand forlorn.
With noisome weeds o'erspread,
Where feasted lords and countly dames,
And where the poor were fed.

Meantime far off, mid Scotish hills The Pency lives unknown; On strangers bounty he depends, And may not claim his own.

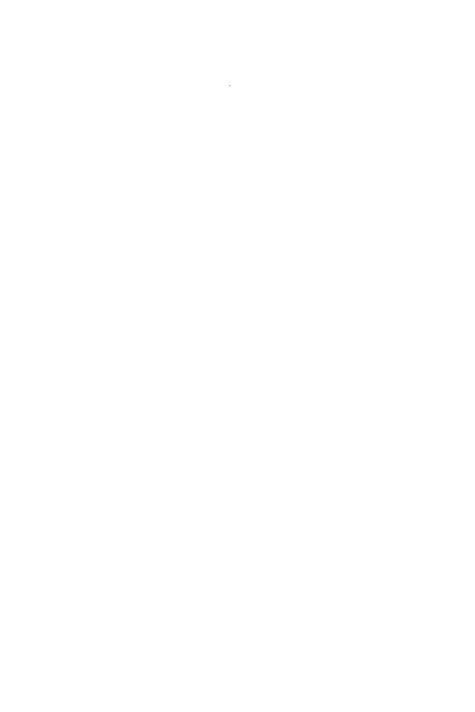
O! might I with these aged eyes
But live to see him here,
Then should my soul depart in bliss!—
He said, and dropt a tear.

And is the Pracy still so lov'd
Of all his friends and thee?
Then bless me, father, said the youth.
For I—thy guest—am He.

Silent he gazed; then turn'd aside
To wipe away the tear he shed;
And, lifting up his hands and eyes,
Pour'd blessings on his head;

Welcome our dear and much-lov'd lord,
Thy country's hope and care:
But who may this young lady be,
That is so wound'rous fair.

Now, father, listen to my tale,
And thou shalt know the truth:
And let thy sage advice direct
My inexperienc'd youth.



In Scotland I've been nobly bred Beneath the Regent's hand," In feats of Arms, and every lore To fit me for command.

With fond impatience long I burn'd My native land to see; At length I won my guardian friend To yield that boon to me.

Then up and down in hunters' garb
I wandered as in chace,
Till in the noble Nevicce's houset
I gain'd a hunter's place.

Some time with him I liv'd unknown, Till I'd the hap so rare, To please this young and gentle dame, That baron's daughter fair.

Now, Percy, said the blashing maid, The truth I must reveal; Souls great and genrous, like to thine, Their noble deeds conceal.

It happen'd on a summer's day,

Led by the fragrant breeze,

I wander'd forth to take the air

Among the green-wood trees.

<sup>\*</sup> Robert Stuart, Duke of Albany. See the continuator of Fordun's Scoti-Cronicon. cap. 18, cap. 23, &c.

<sup>†</sup> Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland.



Sudden, a band of rugged Scots,

That near in ambush lay,

Moss-troopers from the border side.

There siez'd me for their prey.

My shrieks had all been spent in vain;
But heaven that saw my grief,
Brought this brave youth within my call.
Who flew to my relief.

With nothing but his hunting spear,
And dagger in his hand,
He sprung like lightning on my foes,
And caus'd them soon to stand.

He fought till more assistance came;
The Scots were overthrown:
Thus freed me, captive, from their bands
To make me more his own.

O happy day! the youth replied:

Blest were the wounds I bare!

From that fond hour she deign'd to smile,
And listen to my prayer.

And when she knew my name and birth.

She vowed to be my bride;

But oh! wc fear'd, (alas, the while!)

Her princely mother's pride:



Sister of haughty Bollnorrore, \*
Our house's ancient foe,
To me, I thought, a banish'd wight
Could ne'er such favor shew.

Despairing then to gain consent;
At length to fly with me
I won this levely tim'rous maid;
To Scotland bound are we.

This evening, as the night drew on,
Fearing we were pursu'd,
We turn'd adown the right-hand path,
And gain'd this lonely wood:

Then lighting from our weary steeds
To shun the pelting shower,
We met thy kind conducting hand,
And reach'd this friendly bower.

Now rest ye both, the Hermit said;
A while your cares forego:
Nor, lady, scorn my humble bed;
—We'll pass the night below.

Joan, countess of Westmoreland, mother of the lady, was daughter of John of Gaunt, and half sister of king Henry VI.

<sup>1</sup> Adjoining to the cliff, which contains the chapel of the Hermitage, are the remains of a small building, in which the Hermitadwelt. This consisted of one lower apartment with a little bed-chamber over it, and is now in rules.



#### THE

### HERMIT OF WARKWORTH.

# III THE SECOND.

Lovely smil'd the blushing morn.

And every storm was fied;
But lovelier far, with sweeter smile.

Fair Eleanor left her bed.

She found her Henry all alone,
And cheer'd him with her sight;
The youth, consulting with his friend,
Had watch'd the livelong night.

What sweet surprise o'erpower'd her breast,
Her cheek with blushes dyed,
When fondly he besought her there
To yield to be his bride;

Within this lonely Hermitage

There is a chapel meet:

Then grant, dear maid, my fond request,

And make my bliss complete?

O HERRY! when thou deign'st to sue,

Can I thy suit withstand?

When thou, lov'd youth, hast won my heart,

Can I refuse my hand?



For thee I left my father's smiles, And mother's tender care; And whether weal or woe betide, Thy lot I mean to share.

And wilt thou then, O gen'rous maid'
Such matchless favour shew,
To share with me, a banish'd wight,
My peril, pain, or woe?

Now heaven, I trust, bath joys in store
To crown thy constant breast;
For, know, fond hope assures my heart
That we shall soon be blest.

Not far from hence stands Coquet Isle, Surrounded by the sea: There dwells a holy friar, well known To all thy friends, and thee.

"Tis father Bernard, so rever'd For every worthy deed; To Raby castle he shall go. And for us kindly plead,

To fetch this good and holy man Our reverend host is gone; And soon, I trust his pious hands Will join us both in one.

<sup>\*</sup> In the little island of Coquet, near Warkworth, are still the ruins of a Cell, which belonged to the Benedictine monks of Tinemouth-Abbey.



Thus they in sweet and and tender talk
The lingering hours beguile:
At length they see the houry sage
Come from the neighbouring Isle.

With pious joy and wender mix'd
He greets the noble pair,
And, glad, consents to join their hends,
With many a fervent prayer.

Then strait to Raby's distant walls

He kindly wends his way:

Mean-time in love and dalliance sweet

They spend the livelong day.

And now, attended by their host,
The Hermitage they view'd,
Deep hewn within a craggy cliff,
And over-hung with wood

And near a flight of shapely steps,
All cut with nicest skill,
And piercing thro' a stony arch,
Ran winding up the hill.

There deck'd with many a flower and herb
His little garden stands;
With fruitful trees in shady rows,
All planted by his hands.

Then scoop'd within the solid rock,
Three sacred vaults he snews;
The chief a Chapel, neatly arch'd,
On branching columns rose.



Each proper ornament was there, That should a chapel grace; The lattice for contession fram'd, And holy-water vase.

O'er either door a sacred text
Invites to godly fear:
And in a little scutcheon hung
The cross, and crown, and spear.

Up to the altar's ample breadth

Two easy steps ascend;

And near a glim'ring solemn light

Two well-wrought windows lend.

Beside the altar rose a tomb
All in the living stone:
On which a young and becateous maid
In goodly sculpture shone.

A kneeling angel fairly carv'd

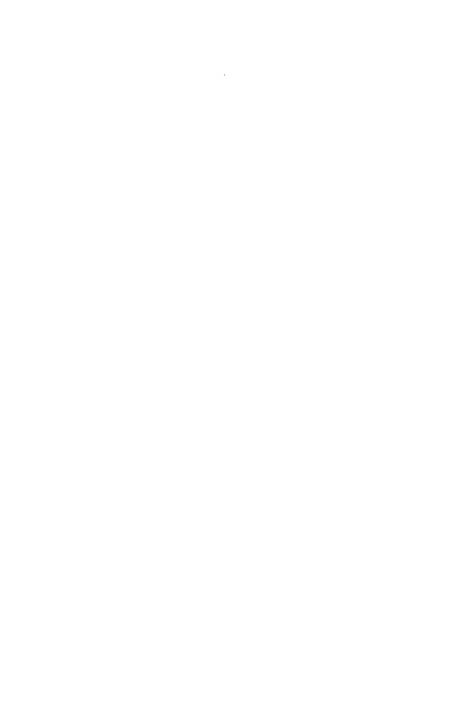
Lean'd hovering o'er her breast;

A weeping warrior at her feet;

And near to these her crest.\*\*

The cliff, the vault, but chief the tomb,
Attract the wondering pair:
Eager they ask what hapless dame
Lies sculptured here so fair?

<sup>\*</sup> This is a Bull's Head, the crest of the Widdrington Family. All the Figures, &c. here described are still visible; only somewhat effaced with length of time.



The Hermit sigh'd, the Hermit wept;
For sorrow scarce could speak:
At length he wip'd the trickling tears
That all bedew'd his cheek:

Alas! my chidren, human life
Is but a vale of woe;
And very mournful is the tale.
Which ye so fain would know.

### THE

### HERMIT'S TALE.

YOUNG lord, thy grandsire had a friend In days of youthful fame; You distant hills were his domains; • Sir Bertram was his name

Where'er the noble Pracy fought,
His friend was at his side;
And many a skirmish with the Scots
Their early valour try'd.

Young Bertram lov'd a beauteous maid,
As fair as fair might be;
The dew-drop on the lily's cheek
Was not so fair as she;



Fair WIDDRINGTON the maiden's name, You towers her dweifing place: ; Her sire an old Northumbrian chief Devoted to thy race.

Many a locd, and many a knight,

To this fair domsel came:

But Bektram was her only choice;

For him she felt a flame.

Lord Percy pleaded for his friend:

Her father soon consents:

None but the beauteous maid herself
His wishes now prevents.

But she with studied, fond delays
Defers the blissful hour;
And loves to try his constancy,
And prove her maiden power.

That heart, she said, is lightly priz'd,
Which is too lightly won;
And long shall rue that easy maid,
Who yields her love too soon.

Lord Percy made a solemn feast
In Alnwick's princely hall;
And there came lords, and there came knights.
His chiefs and barons all.

Widdrington Castle is about five miles south of Warkworth.

	10.1	

With wassel, mirth, and revelry,

The castle rung around:

Lord Percy call'd for song and harp,

And pipes of martial sound.

The minstrels of thy noble house,
All clad in robes of blue,
With silver crescents on their arms,
Attend in order due.

The great achievements of thy race
They sung: their high command:
"How valiant Maneren o'er the seas
"First led his northern hand.

- " Brave Galered next to Normandy
  " With vent rous Rollo came;
  " And from his Norman castles won
  " Assum'd the Percy name.\*
- "They sung, how in the Conqueror's ficet "Lord William shipp'd his powers,
- " And gain'd a fair young Saxon bride, " With all her lands and towers,
- "Then jou neying to the Holy Land,
  "There bravely fought and dv'd:
- " But first the silver crescent won, 
  " Some Paynim Soldan's pride.

<sup>•</sup> In Lower Normandy there are three places of the name of Percy: from whence the family took the surname of De Percy.

		op.		
	4.5			
· e.				

- " They sung how Agyrs, beauteous heir!
  - " The queen's own brother wed,
- " Lord Josepher, spring from Charlemagne,
  - " In princely Brabant bred.
- " How he the Percy name reviv'd.
  - " And how his noble line
- . Still foremost in their country's cause
  - " With godlike ardour shine."

With load acclaims the list'ning crowd Appland the master's song;

And deeds of arms and war became The theme of every tongue.

Now high heroic acts they tell; Their perils past recall;

When, lo! a damsel young and fair Step'd forward thro' the hall.

She, Bertaan court'ously address'd;
And kneeling on her knee;
Sir knight, the lady of thy love
Hath sent this gift to thee.

Then forth she drew a glittering helme\*
Well-plated many a fold,
The casque was wrought of temper'd steel,
The crest of burnished gold.

<sup>·</sup> Vide Scou's Marmion, and Leland's Narrative.



Sir knight, thy lady sends thee this.

And yields to be thy bride,

When thou hast provid this maiden gift

Where sharpest blows are try'd.

Young Berraan took the shining helme,
And thrice he kiss'd the same:
Trust me. I'll prove this precious casque
With deeds of noblest fame.

Lord Percy, and his barons bold,Then fix upon a dayTo scour the marches, late opprest,And Scottish wrongs repay.

The knights assembled on the hills
A thousand horse and more:
Brave Widdrington, the sunk in years.
The Percy standard bore.

Tweed's limpid current soon they pass,
And range the borders round.

Down the green slopes of Tiviotdale
Their bugle-horns resound.

As when a lion in his den

Hath heard the hunters' cries,
And rushes forth to meet his foes;
So did the Douglas rise.

Attendant on their chief's command,
A thousand warriors wait:
And now the fatal hour drew on
... Of cruel, keen debate.

A chosen troop of Scottish youths
Advance before the rest;
Lord Pency mark'd their gullant mein,
And thus his friend address'd.

Now, BERTRAM, prove thy lady's helme:
Attack you forward band;
Dead or alive I'll rescue thee,
Or perish by their hand.

Young Bertram bow'd with glad assent.
And spur'd his cager steed,
And, calling on his Lady's name,
Rush'd forth with whiriwind speed.

As when a grove of sapling oaks
The livid lightning rends;
So fiercely, 'mid the opposing ranks,
Sir Bertram's sword descends.

This way and that he drives the steel,
And keenly pierces thro';
And many a tall and comely knight
With furious force he slew.

Now closing fast on every side,
They hem Sir Bertaam round;
But, dauntless he repels their rage,
And deals forth many a wound.

The vigour of his single arm
Had well-nigh won the field;
When, pond'rous, fell a Scottish axe.
And clove his lifted shield.



Another blow his temples took,
And reft his believe in a vain;
That beauteous believe, his Lody's gift!
——His blood bedewed the plain.

Lord Peacy saw his champion fall
Amid th' unequal fight;
And now, my noble friends, he said,
Let's save this gallant knight.

Then rushing in, with out-stretch'd shield
He o'er the warrior hung;
As some fierce eagle spreads her wing
To guard her callow young.

Three times they strove to sieze their prey.

Three times they quick retire:

What force could stand his furious strokes,

Or meet his martial fire?

Now gathering round, on every part.
The battle rag'd amain;
And many a lady wept her lord.
That hour untimely slain.

Percy and Douglas, great in arms.
There all their courage shew'd;
And all the field was strew'd with dead,
And all with crimson flow'd.

At length the glory of the day
The Scots reductant yield.
And, after wond'rous valour shewn.
'They slowly quit the field.



All pale, extended on their shields,
And welt'ring in his gore,
Lord Percy's knights their bleeding friend
To Wank's fair castle bore.\*

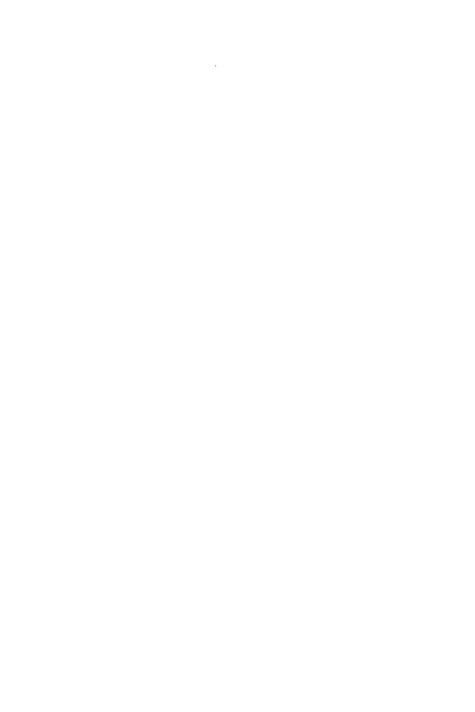
Well hast thou earn'd my daughter's love,
Her father kindly said:
And she herself shall dress thy wounds,
And tend thee in thy bed.

A message went: no daughter came;
Fair Isabel ne'er appears:
Beshrew me, said the aged chief,
Young maideus have their fears.

Cheer up my son; thou shalt her see
So soon as thou canst ride;
And she shall nurse thee in her bower;
And she shall be thy bride.

Sir Bertram at her name reviv'd;
He bless'd the soothing sound:
Fond hope supplied the nurse's care,
And heal'd his ghastly wound.

<sup>•</sup> Wark Castle, • fortress belonging to the English, and of great note in ancient times, stood on the southern bank of the river Tweed, not far from Kelso. It is now almost entirely destroyed.



#### THE

## HERMIT OF WARKWORTH.

## FIT THE THIRD.

ONE early morn, while dewy drops
Hung trembling on the tree,
Sir Bertram from his sick-bed rose:
His bride he would go see.

A brother he had, in prime of youth,
Of courage firm and keen;
And he would tend him on the way,
Because his wounds were green.

All day o'er moss and moor they rode,
By many a lonely tower;
And 'twas the dew-fall of the night
E'er they drew near her bower.

Most drear and dark the castle seem'd,
That wont to shine so bright;
And long and loud Sir Bertram call'd
E'er he beheld a light.

At length her aged nurse arose,
With voice so shrill and clear:
What wight is this, that calls so loud,
And knocks so boldly here?

'Tis Bertham calls, thy lady's love,
Come from his hed of care:
All day I've ridden, o'er moor and moss,
To see thy lady fair.

Now out alas! (she loudly shrick'd)

Alas! how may this be?

For six long days are gone and past
Since she set out to thee.

Sad terror seiz'd Sir Bertram's heart,
And ready was he to fall;
When now the draw-bridge was let down,
And gates were open'd all.

Six days, young knight, are past and gone,
Since she set out to thee;
And sure, if no sad harm had hap'd,
Long since thou wouldst her see.

For when she heard thy grievous chance,
She tore her hair, and cried,
Alas! I've slain the comliest knight,
All thro' my folly and pride!

And new to atone for my sad fault,
And his dear health regain,
I'll go myself, and nurse my love,
And sooth his bed of pain.
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Then mounted she her milk-white steed
One morn at break of day;
And two tall yeomen went with her
To guard her on her way.

Sad terror smote Sir Berrram's heart,
And grief o'erwelm'd his mind:
Trust me, said he, I ne'er will rest
'Till I thy lady find.

That night he spent in sorrow and care;
And with sad boding heart,
Or ever the dawning of the day,
His brother and he depart.

Now, brother, we'll our ways divide,
O'er Scottish hills to range:
Do thou go north, and I'll go west;
And all our dress we'll change.

Some Scottish carle hath seiz'd my love,
And borne her to his den;
And ne'er will I tread English ground
. 'Till she is restor'd agen.

The brothers strait their paths divide,
O'er Scottish hills to range;
And hide themselves in quaint disguise,
And oft their dress they change.

Sir Bertram, clad in gown of grey,
 Most like a Palmer poor.
 To halls and castles wanders round.
 And begs from door to door.



Sometimes a Minstrel's garb he wears,
With pipes so sweet and shrill;
And wends to every tower and town;
O'er every dale and hill.

One day as he sat under a thorn
All sunk in deep despair,
An aged Pilgrim pass d him by,
Who mark'd his face of care.

All Minstrels yet that e'er I saw,
Are full of game and glee:
But thou art sad and woe-begone!
I marvel whence it be!

Father, I serve an aged Lord.
Whose grief afflicts my mind;
His only child is stol'n away.
And fain I would her find.

Cheer up, my son; perchance (he said)
Some tidings I may bear;
For oft when human hopes have fail'd,
Then heavenly comfort's near.

Behind you hills so steep and high,
Down in a lonely glen,
There stands a castle fair and strong,
Far from th' abode of men.

As late I chanc'd to crave an alms
About this evining hour,
Methought I heard a lady's voice
Lamenting in the tow'r.



And when I ask'd, what harm had hap'd,
What lady sick there lay?
They rudely drove me from the gate,
And bade me wend away.

The tidings caught Sir Bertram's ear;
He thank'd him for his tale;
And soon he hasted o'er the hills,
And soon he reach'd the vale.

Then drawing near those lonely towers,
Which stood in dale so low,
And sitting down beside the gate,
His pipes he 'gan to blow.

Sir Porter, is thy Lord at home To hear a Minstrel's song? Or may I crave a lodging here. Without offence or wrong?

My lord, he said, is not at home
To hear a Minstrel's song:
And should I lend thee lodging here,
My life would not be long.

He play'd again so soft a strain;
Such power sweet sounds impart;
He won the churlish porter's ear,
And mov'd his stubborn heart.

Minstrel, he said, thou play'st so sweet;
Fair entrance thou should'st win;
But, alas! I am sworn upon the rood
To let no stranger in.



Yet, Minstrel, in you rising cliff
Thou'lt find a sheltering cave;
And here thou shalt my supper share
And there thy lodging have.

All day he sits beside the gate,
And pipes both loud and clear;
All night he watches round the walls,
In hopes his love to hear.

The first night as he silent watch'd,
All at the midnight hour,
He plainly heard his Lady's voice
Lamenting in the Tower.

The second night the moon shone clear,
And gilt the spangled dew;
He saw his Lady through the grate;
But 'twas a transient view.

The third night, wearied out, he slept 'Till near the morning tide;
When, starting up, he seiz'd his sword,
And to the castle hy'd.

When, lo! he saw a ladder of ropes
Depending from the wall;
And o'er the mote was newly laid
A poplar strong and tall.

And soon he saw his love descend
Wrapt in a turtan plaid;
Assisted by a sturdy youth
In Highland garb y-clad.



51

Amaz'd, confounded at the sight,

He lay unseen an i still;

And soon he saw them cross the stream,

And mount the neighboring hill.

Unheard, nuknown of all within,

The youthful couple fly;

But what can 'scape the lover's ken?

Or shun his piercing eye?

With silent steps he follows close Behind the flying pair, And saw her hang upon his arm With fond, familiar air.

Thanks, gentle youth, she often said;

My thanks thou well hast won:

For me what wiles hast thou contrivid?

For me what dangers run?

And ever shall my grateful heart

Thy services repay:——
Sir Bentram would no further hear;

But cried, Vile traitor, stay!

Vile traitor, yield that Lady up!

And quick his sword he drew.

The stranger turn'd in Sudden rage,
And at Sir Bertram flew.

With mortal hate their vigorous arms
Gave many a vengeful blow;
But Bertram's stronger hand prevail'd.
And laid the stranger low.



Die, traitor, die!-A deadly thrust Attends each furious word.

Ah; then fair Isabel knew his voice.

And rush'd beneath his sword.

O stop, she cried. O stop thy arm!
Thou dest-thy brother slay!
And here the Hermit paus'd and wept:
His tongue no more could say.

At length he cried, ye lovely pair,

How shall I tell the rest!—

E'er I could stop my piercing sword.

It fell, and stabb'd her breast.

Wert thou thyself that hapless youth?

Ah! cruel fate! they said.

The Hermit wept, and so did they:

They sigh'd; he hung his head.

O blind and jealous rage, he cried,
What evils from thee flow,
The Hermit paus'd; they silent mourn'd;
He wept, and they were woe.

Ah! when I heard my brother's name,
And saw my lady bleed,
I rav'd, I wept, I curst my arm,
That wrought the futal deed.

In vain I clasp'd her to my breast,
And closed the ghastly wound;
In vain I press'd his bleeding corpse,
And rais'd it from the ground.

My brother, alas! spake never more;
His precious life was flown.
She kindly strove to soothe my pain,
Regardless of her own.

BERTRAM, she said, be comforted,
And live to think on me:
May we in heaven that union prove,
Which here was not to be!

Bertram, she said, I still was true:
Thou only hadst my heart:
May we hereafter meet in bliss!
We now, alas! must part.

For thee I left my father's hall,
And flew to thy relief:
When, lo! near Chiviot's fatal hills,
I met a Scottish chief.

Lord Malcolli's son, whose proffer'd love
I had refused with scorn;
He slew my guards, and seiz'd on me
Upon that fatal morn;

And in these dreary hated walls

He kept me close confin'd;

And fondly su'd and warmly i ress'd,

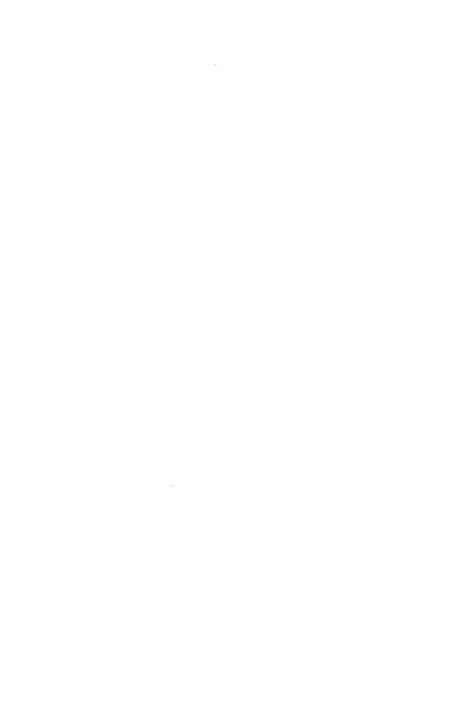
To win me to his mind.

Each rising morn increased my pain,

Each night increased my fear;

When wand ring in this northern garb,

Thy brother found me here.



He quickly formed this brave design To set me, captive, free; And on the moor his horses wait Ty'd to a neighb'ring tree.

Then haste, my love, escape, away,
And for thyself provide;
And sometimes fondly think on her,
Who should have been thy bride.

Thus pouring comfort on my soul
E'en with her latest breath,
She gave one parting fond embrace,
And clos'd her eyes in death.

In wild amaze, in speechless woe,

Devoid of sense I lay;

Then sudden, all in frantic mood,

I meant myself to slay:

And rising up in furious haste,
I seiz'd the bloody brand:
A sturdy arm here interpos'd
And wrench'd it from my hand.

A crowd, that from the castle came,
Had miss'd their lovely ward;
And seizing me, to prison bare,
And deep in dungeon barr'd.

It chanc'd that on that very morn
Their chief was prisoner ta'en:
Lord Percy had us soon exchang'd,
And strove to soothe my pain.

And soon those honour'd dear remains
To England were convey'd;
And there within their silent tombs,
With holy rites were laid.

For me, I loath'd my wretched life,
And long to end it thought;
Till time, and books, and holy men,
Had better counsels taught.

They rais'd my heart to that pure source,
Whence heavenly comfort flows:
They taught me to despise the world,
And calmly bear its woes.

No more the slave of human pride,
Vain hope, and sordid care:
I meekly vow'd to spend my life
In penitence and prayer.

The bold Sir Bertram now no more,
Impetuous, haughty, wild;
But poor and humble Benedict,
Now Iowly, patient, mild.

My lands I gave to feed the poor,
And sacred altars raise;
And here, a lonely Anchoret,
I came to end my days.

This sweet sequester'd vale I chose.

These rocks and hanging grove;
For oft beside that murm'ring stream

My love was wont to rove.

My noble friend approv'd my choice;
This blest retreat he gave:
And here I carv'd her beauteous form,
And scoop'd this holy cave.

Full fifty winters, all forlorn,
My life I've linger'd here;
And daily o'er this sculptur'd saint
I drop the pensive tear.

And thou, dear brother of my heart,
So faithful and so true,
The sad remembrance of thy fate
Still makes my bosom rue!

Yet not unpity'd pass'd my life, Forsaken or forgot, The Percy and his noble sons Would grace my lowly cot.

Oft the great Earl from toils of state,
And cumbrous pomp of pow'r,
Would gladly seek my little cell,
To spend the tranquil hour.

But length of life is length of woe;
I liv'd to mourn his fall:
I liv'd to mourn his godlike sons,
And friends and followers all.

But thou the honours of thy race,
Lov'd youth, shalt now restore:
And raise again the Percy name
More glorious than before.

He ceas'd; and on the lovely pair
His choicest blessings laid:
While they with thanks and pitying tears
His mournful tale repaid.

And now what present course to take.
They ask the good old sire:
And guided by his sage advice.
To Scotland they retire——

Meantime their suit such favor found At Raby's stately hall,
Earl Neville and his princely spouse Now gladly pardon all.

She suppliant at her nephew's throne,\*
The royal grace implor'd:
To all the honors of his race
The Percy was restor'd.

The youthful Earl still more and more Admir'd his beauteous dame:

Nine noble sons to him she bore,
All worthy of their name.



TELLE SCHOOL CHEENER

Whitshed as the Ant directs, 12 " Signs 1817, by H.W. Gausson 10, Wichite Lane, or willing







OF THE

## ORIGIN OF THE OFFICE

OF

## Lings' Champion.

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HOUGH Historians, in describing the ceremonies performed at the coronations of our ancient kings have on several occasions also memioned the honorary offices which have been exercised on those days by particular individuals: yet until the coronation of king Richard II. no notice appears to have been taken of the Kings' Champion, who is then for the first time introduced as an high and distinguished officiating character.

For what reason this silence should have been observed, seems rather extraordinary, incoming as the public records bear ample testimony, that this very peculiar service had been long at the check to the partial tenare of the manor of Serivisity the sample of Lincoln; and indeed had not to seed the

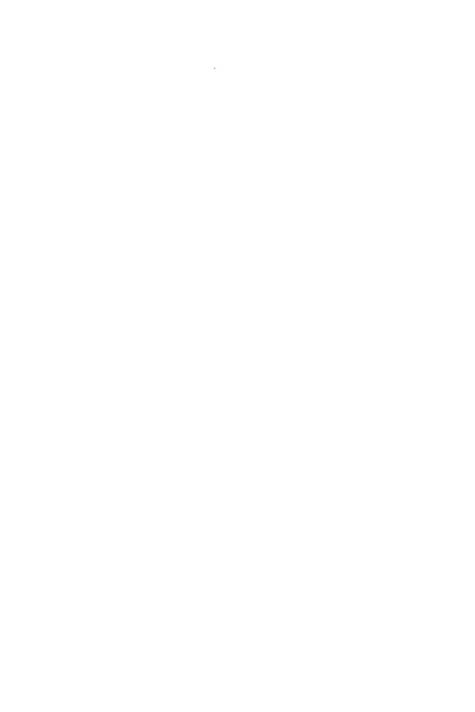


been of very antecedent date, the fees and privileges appearaining to it's performance, could not have been claimed and demanded as the from custom and right.

The office has been stated to have been earloyed by the Marmyun family as the tenure of their Norman barony of Fontney. This probably may be a correct story, and when it shall be considered, that trials by combat was in that æra a peculiar part of the legal code\*, the institution of a King's Champion may readily be imagined to have been made co-eval with the grant of the Marmyun barony in England.

It is well known that the extravagance of knight-errantry began first in Spain, and about the beginning of the crusades spread itself over al-Europe, so that it became usual to determine disputes by Champions, in all cases where kings, nations, or a lady, had concern; but when both the disputants were heroes, they were themselves their

It appears that even the Church had it's Chammons in retainment; for by a curious Deed which is copied in Unice de Strato Militari 'printed in 1654') one Henry de Fernborez stands engaged for the Sum of 30 marks sterling, to be always ready to fight as the Abbot of Glostonbury's Champion, in detence of the right which he had in the manors of Cranmore and Pucklechurch, against the bishop of Bath and Wells, the deap of Wells, and other his Champions whatsoever: the feed is dated at Lonion, 25th April, 42ad Henry III.—Vide Collinson's History of Somersetshire, vol. 11, p. 208, note e.



nown champions.\* In these sort of trials the man the happened to be different, deleted only his cause, at generally his life; and for one, as at once, dies, ande the ignorant think that the cause of the victorious was just.

Champions were therefore never employed but in some case of dispute, and consequently it may be supposed that no king would have retained a champion to hector at his coronation, unless he was conscious of having no good right to the crown which was to be put upon his head.

TWhen the great contention took place between Philip Augustus of France, and king John, concerning their respecific titles to the unchy of Normandy, the two monarchs to not appear to have been very forward to encounter cuch other; but the decision was reterred to a single combat, between two champions. The I renchman selected was a peron of high reputed prowess; the Fughsh comboant was Sir ichn de Courey, eart if Kinsule, in Ireland. Will in the day was come, and the champions had entered the lists in the presince of the kings of Logland. France, and Scottand, the Frenchmad not bland the strong proportion of the earl's boly, set spurs to his horse so soon as the trumpet had sounded the last charge, broke through the Ess. and fled away; whereupon the victory was adjudged to the east or Claim, who, in tequital for this signal performance, obtained from king John a grant that he and his successors the being node of his family, might have the privilege their arst obeisance being paid; to be covered in the royal presence of him and his successors, kings of England which distinguished privilege, the rail's heirs male, barons of Kinsale, have continued ever ince to enjoy,



This was the case of William surnamed the Bastard, duke of Normandy; as well with regar to that dukedom, as to the crown of England. If knew, that by the English laws, Edward the Confessor had no real right to the crown he was possessed of; and even if he had, that he could not transfer it by will. But as no such will was even published, nor any copy of it shown either to the Normans or English, it is probable that his having any will in his favour, was a mere pretence to give colour to his invasion of England, where his hardwon victory at Hastings (over another usurper seated him upon the British throne.

On this occasion it may be inferred, that in order to give the greater degree of eclat to the success of his arms, and to impress the people with a sent-blance of the justice of his crase, he brought forth his Champion to hid deciance to all competitors, and hereupon he created the said. Champion an hereditary dignitary of the crown, conferring upon him, according to the then existing legal forms, a baronial field, with a special condition annexed to the tenure that it should be held of the king in capite by the particular service of himself, and the heirs of the feel performing the office of Champion to the sovereign-of England on their coronation day, and of their proclaiming a challenge in open court, to all who should gainsay the Regal title.

But though the origin of this singular office may be thus speciously attributed to a degree of law usage, it looks from the period of time, the occasion when the ceremony was to take place.

and the chivalrons disposition of those early ages, to have been rather like a design to engage any knight who would dispute the king's title, and display his prowess in battle,—to come forward, and try the fortune of a single combat; in which ease, he should have safe conduct back again after having shewn his skill, as was the practice of justs and tournaments. where the knights sometimes lost their lives, even without madice or quarrel with each other, and for what we may now judge, such an entertainment might have been as agreeable to

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Tt appears from the Chronicle of Tours (says the baron Van Lowhen, that these exercises were invented, or introduced by Geffrey, lord of Prenille, about the year 1066. They were the principal diversion of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries: but, as they were often attended with serious incidents (for Henry II, king of France, died of a wound received at a tournament, they were forbidden by several Popes, and particularly Alexander III, who fulnimated against those who should lose their lives, the rites of Christian burial, But though they fell under the displeasure of the Church, vet Sebastian Munster, in the 3rd book of Cosmographics, thus laments the discontinuance of them ; "After which we have seen " the nobility openly plunze themselves into the puddle of all " vices without shame or restraint; whereas the ignominy " which they received publicly in those tournays, besides the " irreproachable character required to act in them, served as " a caution, as a curb in a young colt's mouth, to restrain " our gentlemen upon the terms of virtue and honour. By " extirpation of these honourable exercises among them, they " have become even prostituted to all vile abuses, without " observing any real goodness, or so much as outward de-" cency."-Lowhen on Nobility, p. 231 & seq.

the taste of those days, as were at a more early period, the shows of the Roman gladiators.

It however does not follow, that because the Conqueror either for pageantry or legal defiance. thought fit to introduce his Norman champion into this country, and to constitute bim an hereditary apparage to the ceremony of an English coronation; that his immediate successors neight be of the same oninion, as to the prudence of his appearance at those times when they assumed, or were invested with the regal authority. The tacitornity of historians may therefore arise, from the circumstance that the service of Champion might not be required by the successive usurpers William Rulus, Henry L. or king stophen; and probably by reason that till the accession of Richard H. there was no controversy or competitor-hip to the right of executing this ancient office.

There nevertheless seems ground to believe (though no public records are extent to prove the fact) that the Champion was an efficient character at the coronation of Edward I for Philip the last locd Marmyun of Scrivelsby, who died in that reign, is asserted by Ralph Brooks. York heralds, to have borne, viz. "Nable, an arming

<sup>3</sup> Brooke's 2d Discov of Camd. Err. p. 125.

<sup>•</sup> This indefatigable old officer of arms published a History of the English Nobility, and wrote some severe animadversions upon the numerous errors of the learned Camden in his Britannia. He was answered by Camden with much contempt on account of his ignorance in the Latin language; who nevertheless took advantage of his adversary's informa-



" Sword, the point in chief Argent," in allusion to the office of King's Champion, which office by the incontrovertible evidence of the two petitions of Dymoke and Freviile Lereafter set forth) to execute the same, by virtue of their respective inhertances of Scrivelsby and Tamworth castle, is proved to have been enjoyed by the said Philip lord Marmyun, inasmuch as both parties though claiming on different protexts. derived their pretensions from his seisin of the office in question.

But to proceed, it is to be observed :-

After the decease of Philip the last lord Marmvun, baron of Serivelsby, that barony at length became the property and inheritance of Joan his youngest daughter and co-heir, " who married sir Thomas

tion, and afterwards corrected many of the errors. Sir Wilham Dugdale in his Baronage of England, cites the anthority of Ralph Brooke more requently than almost any other herald. which evinces that he held the collections of Brooke in great stimation; on this ground the assertion of Brooke, with reference to Pr hip ford Marmyun, may be intitled to some dearee of credit.

<sup>\*</sup> In Serjeant Deddridge's esteemed Treatise upon Nobility, is meachined the following rule of law, as reported by Litz-Herbert, viz. "Quod si aliquis Baro Domini regis te-" nens de rege obiisset. & non haberet haredes nisi filias " & primogenitie uliæ maritate sunt in vita fratris. Dominus " Rex daret postuatam miani qua remaneret in ha-reditate " patris, aliqui militum suorum cum tota hereditate ratris " suæ de quo obtisset seisitus, ità qued aliæ filiæ nihii :ecu-" parent versus postnatam filiam in vita sna, & omnes reges r habuerunt hanc dignitatem à Conquestu."

<sup>5</sup> Esch. 23 Edw. 111. n. §2.

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Ludlow to her first husband, and after his death Henry Hilary, both of whom in her right possesses the said baronial honour and territory. Upon the decease of the said Henry Hillary, 23rd Edward III, it was found that the said manor of Scrivelsby was holden by the following service, and that Margaret the wife of John Dynamok, was the next heir thereto, and of full age; whereapon selsin was given to them accordingly.

Among the records in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's office in the Exchequer to wity. Among the originalia of the 23rd year of the reign of king Edward III. Roll iiij, is contained as follows (that is to say)

<sup>\*</sup> In Madox's History of the Exchemier, p. 452, it is mentioned, viz. " Joane, late wife of Thomas de Ludhoue, was " charged for the manor of Langton, with several esquages " of the aimies of Scotland, assessed in the 28th, 33rd, and " 34th Edward I, as if it had been helden of the king by the " fourth part of a knight's fee. She alledged that the manor " of Langton was a member of the manor of Scrivelshy, and " that the manor of Serivelshy, with it's members, was holden " of the King by Grand Serjeanty, and not by knight's service. " Hereupon the king, by his writ commanded the barous, that " if it should appear to them, that the manor of Seri Ashu was " holden of the king by Grand Serjeants, and that the manor " of Langton was a member of the manor of Scrivelsby, and " that Joune or her ancestors, had not formerly paid esquage " for the said manor of Langton, then they should discharge " her of the said demanded escuage."-Mich. Brevia 9 Edw. II. Rot. 13, a.



Linc. D. ) Relevio

R. dil'eo & fideli sao Shiero de Rocheford E .caetori suo in Com. Lincoln, Saltin. Qui caecenim' p inquisico em qua p vos fieri fecimus qui Henr' Hillary defunctus tenuit die quo obiit at fininu vite she is legem Angl' post-mortem Johanne que fuit Ux'. Thome de Ludelowe quond'a Ux'is paci Henr' Manin' de Scrivelby que quedam Johanna seista falt des Manie eun pain' in Duico sus ut de l'ecdo de jure à hereditate sua que pitem Man'in tenet de nob, in capite y Serjanciam videlicet: Q! quandoc inq. aliquis Rex Angl' coronari debet D'ne Man'ij pdei qui p te pore fuit vel aliquis n'oie suo si ide.n D'as impotens fu'it veniet bene armatus p Guerra sup uno bono dextrácio in p sencia dei R. die Coronacois sue & ibidem pelamari faciet, of si aliquis diee voluit qd deus Rex non Leut jus ad regnu' suu' picum vel ad coronani suain Meani matus erit & paratus ad defendent' jus dei R. & Regni sui & dignitatem corone sue p corpus suu' v sus ipm & alios quos cumique de Margareta de Ludelowe quana Johns Dynmok, ...duxit in Uxcem est poinquior neres pice Johanne de Manio Edeo & plene etetis-cepim' homagiu' ioins Johes nob de Manio pico rone Mis int hos Johan & Margaretam suscitate debitat & eis Man ia' illud reddidim' Et ideo vob mandam' ud accenta securitate a platis Johe & Margareta de r onabili relevio suo nob sotvendo ad Se cm n'rm eisselm Johi & Margarete de Manilo pelco cum ptin quod occone mornis pdei Henr' cepistis m Maniu' n'ram plenam seis nam he're fac' salvo jore cujuslibet. T. R. apud Westm' vij die April.

Hereupon the said sic JOHN DYMOKE and MARGARET his wife, had lovery of the aforesaid baronial manor of Scrivelsby, with the office of King's Champion thereunto annexed; from which period to the present day, their male issue have continued, without alienation or dismemberment, in the possession of the same inheritance, being a period of nearly five hundred years.

Furthermore, the respective claims made by Freville and Dymoke at the coronation of Richard II. as the heirs and representatives of the said Philip lord Mermyun, manifest that the several pretensions of the candidates were founded upon the previous enjoyment and exercise of the official functions by their ancestors; in conformity whereto the Crown admitted the justice of the ceremonial claim to DYMOSE, and made those allowances which former precedents must have pointed out, as usual for the fees and privileges on that occasion.

It is recorded that the cause of the controversy between Freville and Dymoke, arose from the question, as to the tenure of this high office, whether it was attached to the possession of the castle of Tamworth, the inheritance of and then holden by the former; or to the baronial manor of Serivelsby, which then belonged to the latter in the right of his wife. At the same time, that both the competitors were the representatives of the daughters and coheirs of Philip lord Marmyum before mentioned.

The petitions of these condidates were submitted to the determination of a court of Commissioners, appointed to decide upon the right of these who had any pretensions to prefer, with regard to the exercise of any particular office on the coronation day; of this court, the king's nucle, John duke of Lancaster, lord high steward of England, was chief judge.

It can scarcely be assumed, that this was the first instance of such a court having been holden, especially as on previous coronations frequent mention is made of divers other eminent services having been fulfilled. Ithough that of the Champion's challenge has been passed over. However, on the present occasion, the adjudication was made in favor of Sir JOHN DYMOKE, by reason that he brought forward better evidence in support of the right of office being adjunct to the manor of Scrivelsby, than Freville could adduce on behalf of his tenure of Tamworth Castle; and moreover, because as it is recited by Speed p. 720; the lateking Edward (i. e. III.) and his son the Black Prince, had often been heard to say, that the inheritance of the said office was the right of the same, sir John Dvmoke

The following copy of the original petition from the Tower records, will show more fully and explicitly, the nature of the two claims.



#### THE CLAIMS

OF

# SIR JOHN DYMOKE AND BALDWIN FREVILLE,

TO THE OFFICE OF

Bings' Champion.

(Claus. & Clam. Coronat' 1 Ric. II. m. 44.)

exhibuit in Cur' quandam peticionem suam in hec v-ba. A tres honeure S' le Roi de Castell & de Lyon Dux de Lancastre & Seneschall' D'engletre supplie Johan Dymmok Chivaler q'il puist estre receu de faire son s'vice a n're tredoute S' le Roi le Jour de son coronement qe lui appent come de droit Margarete sa fe'me de lour Manoir de Scryvelby come les Auncestres le dit Margarete ont fait & clayme come en une bille aycestes annexes plus pleinement est declare. Billa unde in ista pticoe fit mencio sequitur sub hac forma—Cest le Demande qe Johan Dymmok Chivaler demaunde a n're S' le Roi q'il lui so effre son s'vice d'teiu

avoir que lui appent de fee & le droit le jour de son Coronement, dont ses anneestres ont est vestu & seisi en temps des Rois les Auncestres n'e 5 Le Roi q'ore est de Dieu garde a les Jours de lour Coronement cestassavoir, qe Lo Roi lui face avoir la Veille de son Coroneiaent & des bons Destrers qe le Roi eit en le Sele, et ove touz les Harneys bien covert, ensement ove touz les Armours q'appeut au Corps Le Roi ausi entierment come le Roi mesmes le duist avoir, s'il d'ust aler en un Bataill mortell, En q'ull moner qe le dit Johan d'vit venir arme de mesmes les Armes & mounter mesme le Destrer bien covert le Jour de son Coronement & chivache devant le Roi al pression & doi: dire & crier al poeple trois foitz come en audience devant tout le monde, qe s'il y a mille Home haut ou bis que dedire voille que son Seignfur Liege Sire Ri hard cosvn & heir le Roi d'Engletre, Edward q derrier morust, ne de vie estre Roi D' Engletre corouns, q'il est prest pson corps a d'arreiner maintenan, q'il mentiz come faus & come tretre, &c.

Et sy er hoc BALDEWINUS de FRE-VILLE, Chivaler porrexit quandam peticoem suam in hec voa. A mon tres hon ure S' le Roi de Castell et de Lyon, Duc de Lancaster & Sen' d'Engletre, supplie Baldewyn de Freville cosyn & un des heirs Philip Marmyon, cest assavoir, cosyn & heir a L'eynessa file le dit Philip qe come tient Chastell de Tamworth en le Countee Wurrewyk de n're tres doubte S' le Roi come de Coronne d'el Heritage le dit Philip a la dit file afferant en ptic de sa purptie ple-services d'estre a la Coronement n're dit S' le Roi en ses Armures & sur un'

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des Descres le Roi si nul roleit contre dire son dit Corenement de la deffendre come a lui apptient, &c.

Et qu' deux Johes deum svicium pace Mania de Seryvelby de jure fac' deberet & in jure pace Uxis sue put petit hereditarie.

So much of the above claim as is extracted, agrees with the Record.

ROBERT LEMON. Ch. Clerk,
Record Office, Tower.

By virtue of this adjudication, sir John Dynmok performed the office of Kings' Champion at the coronation aforesaid, and shortly after died, viz. in the 4th Richard II, whereupon Margaret his widow preferred a certain patition to the King, for droits appertaining to her husband, in consequence of his office, and as appurtenant thereto.—The petition was in these words:

#### A. is Excellent & is redoubte Nie S' Le Roy.

SUPPLIE is humblendt vire viel Margaret, jadis le femme Mons' John Dymmok, chivaler q Dieu assoille, q come le dit Mons' John tenoit de vous mon is gicious. S' le Manoir de Scryvelley, come del droit du dit Margarete p le Svice D'estre arme le jour de vire Coronement & D'estre prest pour desendre pson corps si escun vouldera de dire vire Roial Majeste pour quell' souce il duissoit avoir étain Fees & regard; Cestassavoir,



'e melliour Destrer ove trappoure, & le melliour Armore du Romiscoris un come sez Ambresties out ob devant ces horems pour queux lies & regard le dit Mons' Jobes pour f + 14- 110 a vire Roial Mageste & vre is sage counsell long temp en sa vie pour quel poursuvst & autres Castages gil avoit a vire Coronemit le dit Mone John estoit emierte le darrien Jour de sa vie q C. C. Marc' a gaïnde arrerisemt du dite sappliant son Executrico si e le ma vire t'e goious cidie orio plese 4 Se in the cria vre Roiall Magiste gunt a vre for viet & ppetuelle oratrice lez l'ees suisditz on pour en l'z resonable regarde a le droit de ses Heirs ne sont pre blesse p discontinuance de l'esz suis ditz & de pour Dieu & en ouvre de Charite.

the Original.

Le Coute de Huntyngdon.

#### THE KING'S ANSWER, riz.

\*\*\*\*\*

LE ROY vvel q le Consayl tret enque le Soplyant de cest mater & q yl ayt ce q resou demunde.

(Ex Orig. in Bib. Cotton. Vesp. C. 14-119.)

Thus far as to the descent of this singular office, and its adjudication to the family which ever since has possessed it. The mode of its execution and the time at which it takes place, is thus set forth

by Mc. Sandford, Lancaster Horald, it his History of the Coronation of James U. published by the reval command.

## THE CEREMONY.

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Before the second course was brought in,

## SIR CHARLES DYMOKE, KNIGHT,

THE

# Mings' Champion,

48on and heir of sir EDWARD DYNOKE, knight, who performed the like service at the coronation of his Majesty Charles II. completely armed in one of his Majesty's best suits of white armour, mounted on a goodly white horse, richly caparisoned, entered the hall, in manner following, viz.\*

<sup>\*</sup> A minute of the late Hon Champion Dymoke has this remark with reference to his proceeding at the coronation in 1761, viz.

<sup>&</sup>quot; Wrote a Ire to Ld. Ligonier, Cummander in Chief of his

<sup>&</sup>quot; Majesty's Forces, and aur of the same to Mr. Townshend, " Secrat War, to desire a guard to conduct & escort me to

<sup>&</sup>quot; my booth on the day of the Corona-they sent me a Serje

<sup>&</sup>quot; guard of Sr Robert Rich's dragoons at 7 o'clock in the Ma

<sup>&</sup>quot; of the Corona day-they escorted me down to my booth, &

<sup>&</sup>quot; from thence back to my house.

Here follows a note, that the booth was not ready for kim, and his attendants when they reached it; with some other observations upon the negligence of those who had the direction of the various preparations for the celebration of the selemnities cf that day.



#### TWO TRUMPETS.

with the Champion's Arms on their Banners.

THE SERJEANT-TRUMPET, with his Mace on his shoulder.

TWO SERJEANTS AT ARMS, with their Maces on their shoulders.

#### THE CHAMPION'S TWO ESQUIRES,

richly habited; one on the right hand with the Champion's lance carried up-right; the other on the left hand, with his target, and the Champion's arm-depicted thereon.

#### YORK HERALD,

with a paper in his hand, containing the words of the Challenge.

EARL MARSHAL, in his Robes and Coronet, Horseback, with the Marsh Staff in his hand.

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## THE CHAMPION

ON HORSEBACK,

With a Gauntlet in his right hand,

his Helmet on his Head, adorned with a great plume of Feathers, White, Blue, and Red. PHOTOLICONSTRABLE
In his Kobes and Coronel, on
Horschack, with the
Constable's Staff.

FOUR PAGES, (richly apparelled) attendant on the Champion.



The passage to their Majesty's table being cleared by the Knight Marshal, York Herald win a loud voice proclaimed the Champion's Challenge, viz.:

"If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gains ay our sovereign love the King. &c. &c. &c. to be right heir to the imperial crown of this realm of England, or that he ought not to enjoy the same, here is his Champion, who saith that he lyeth, and is a false trayfor, being ready in person to combat with him and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him, on what day soever he shall be appointed."

And then the Champion threw down has Gauntlet.

The Gruntlet having lain some short time, the said York Herald took it up, and delivered it again to the Champion——

Then advancing in the same order to the middle of the Hall (Westminster) the said herald made Proclamation as before, and the Champion threw down his gauntlet, which after having lain a little time was taken up by the Herald and delivered to him again.

Lastly, advancing to the foot of the steps, York-Herald, and those who preceded him going to the top of the steps, made proclimation a third time, at the end whereof, the Champion again cast down his Gauntlet, which, after some time



Plate VI.

The Manner of the Champion's performing the Ceremony of the Challenge.

Note things Champion\_Bithe Littigh lonstable of the Earl Marshal In the Champion's

Gauntle k E Gook throald producing the Challenge\_FF The Champion's Loquires\_

GG Two Serjeants at Arms\_11 The Serjeant Trumpeter\_11 Gur Trumpets \_\_\_\_

being taken up and re-delivered to him by the Herald, he made a low obeysance to his Majesty; whereupon his Majesty's Cup Bearer, bringing to the King a gilt bowl of Wine with a cover\*, his Majesty drank to the Champion and sent him the said bowl by the Cup Bearer accompanied with his assistants, which the Champion (having put on his Gauntlet) received, and retiring a little space drank thereof, and made his humble reverence to his Majesty,—and being accompanied as before, departed out of the Hall, taking the said Bowl and Cover with him as his fee.

The following account is also given by Mr. Sandford, as the mandate for the Equipment of the Champion.

#### THE

# ORDER OF EQUIPMENT.

Friday, 10th April, 1683.

This day pursuant to his Majesty's command in Council, a Letter or order under the hands of six of the Lords of the Council, was directed to the

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This assertion of Sandford, seems to intimate that the Cup was neither Silver or Gold; but the various Peritions of claim at the several Coronations and the records of the Jewel Odice state the Cup to be Gold.



lord Dartmouth (Master General of the Ordnancs and Armory) to cause to be delivered to the King's Champion, out of his Majesty's Armory, a fit sait of armour, with all things thereunto belonging, a pair of Gauntlets, with a Sword and Hanger, and a case of rich Pistols; and also a target of an oval form, having the Champion's own arms painted thereon, with a lance all over gilt, fringed above and below the handles, for his Esquires: all which the said Champion after the usual ceremonies performed by him, was to re-deliver to his Lordship, receiving in lien thereof, such compensation money as was formerly allowed.

And it being likewise ordered, by his Majesty in Council the same day, that the lord Treasurer should give directions for providing a total other things for equipping the Champion, his lordship by letter of the 18th April directed the Commissioners of the great Wardrobe to provide the same, which they accordingly did, and delivered to the said Champion the 21st April according to the particulars following.

One rich great horse-saddle or field saddle of crimson velvet, with headstall, reins, breast-plate, and crupper, with daggs and trappings richly trimmed with gold and silver lace, fringe, and great and small tassels, with a pair of very large Spanish stirrops and stirrop-leathers lined with velvet and gold and silver lace, with two girths, and a sureingle. a bitt with silver and gilt bosses; a pair of holsters lined with velvet and laced with gold and silver lace, and a pair of holster-caps.



richly laced and fringed suitable to the saddle;—one plume of of red, blue and white feathers (of the colours of the three nations) containing eighteen falls with a herne top; one plume of feathers for the headstall and dock; and two trumper banners of his own arms.

#### THE

# FEES & PERQUISITES.

With regard to the fees and perquisites claimed by the Champion as due to him on this occasion they are stated by Sandford to have been viz. to have a Gold Cup and Cover, with the Horse on which he rides, the Saddle, Armour, and Furniture, together with twenty yards of crimson Satin;—but there were only allowed by the Court of Claims,—a high bowl and cover finely chased, of the weight of thirty six ounces,—enriched with his Majesty's cypher; the Satin was disallowed:—but the claim to the Satin appears to have been afterwards preferred at the Coronation of Queen Anne, when upon reference to the Attorney General it was rejected by his opinion, as the following copy of the record will more satisfactorily explain.

CUR' TENT' apud Cameram Pictam in Palatio Dn'e Regine Westmonaster' Nono die Aprilis anno regni D'ne n're Anne, dei gratia Angliæ, Scotie, Francie et Hibnie Regine, fidei defensor



&c. primo Corain Comissionarijs Assignat' per pre dictam D'nam Reginam ad audiend & terminand omniu' Petitionu' & Clameoru' de Servitijs factis & performat apud Coronationem suam.

CAROLUS DYMOCK, Armiger, exhibuit petitionem suam indec verba:

A les tres honorables et tres illustres Seigneurs les Commissioners nostre Soveraine Seigneuresse la Reyne Anne, assignes pur receiver & determiner les claimes de ceux que par tenure de leur terres ou autrement devoint faire Services a nostre tres redoubte Seigneouresse la Reyne a son Coronation.

IN tres humble moner monstre a vostre Seigneuries Charles Dymocke, Escuver, fitz et heire de Charles Dymocke, chivaler, fitz et heire Edward Dymocke, chiv der, fitz et heire Nicholas Dymocke, fitz puisne Robert Dymocke, escuyer, fitz et heire Edward Dymocke, chivaler, que lou il est Loyaiment possesse et seisie de et eins le manor de Scrivelsby en le conte de Lincolne, en son demesne come de fee et mesne le manor tient de nostre Seigneuresse la Raine par Grand Serjeanty, C'est ascavoir Destre son Champion al jour de son Coronation, et que le dit Charles Dymocke et ses Auncestres et tout ceux qui estate le dit Charles ad in le dit manor de touts temps dont le memoire d'homme ne court al contraire par raison del' tenure del' dit manor ont este Champions de nobles progenitors et predecessors nostre Seigneuresse la Reyne, Roys et Reynes de cest Roialme d'Angleterre le jour de

lour severall Coronacions et que par toute cest temps les ancesters le dit Charles et toute ceux qui estate le dit Charles ad en le dit manor, ont eve de le dit Roy ou la Reyne pur le temps esteant le jour de leur Coronation un de le grand Coursiers le Roy ou la Revne, ove un Selle, Harnesse et Trappe de Drape d'ore et une de les melieurs Armeurs nostre dit Seigneurresse la Royne, ove Bases de Drape d'Ore, et Vingt verges de Sattin de Coleur Cramoisin ovesque touts Choses que appendent au Corps le Roy auxi entierement come tiel mesne devorst aver s'il east aller en une Battaile Mortell: et ces Choses ont ewe les Ances. tres le dit Charles et tout ceux que estate le dit Charles ad en le dit manor a chescun Coronation de chescun Ray on Reyne de cest Royalme per tout le temps dont le memoire d'homme ne Court al contraire : et ont use en le jour del' several Coronations les Roys ou Revnes de cest Roialme esteant montes sur le dit Coursier bien Frappe et garnie come est avant dit et esteant accompanie ove de haut Conestable et Conte Marescal de Angleterre, & le Harold le Roy ovesque une trompet sonnedevant lui, de veroir Chevanchant en la Salle ou lieu ou le Roy ou la Rayn issint Coronee seant al disner, et la en la presence de dit Seigneuresse la Reyne et en le audience de toute le peuple puis que le trompet ad fait trois solemnelles proclamac'ons une des Harolds la Reyne a Proclaimer ove un haut voice ceux Paroles ou sembles en effect en suant. Que si ascun Personne de quel degree qu'il soit haut ou bas qu veut denier ou dedire qui la Reyne Anne, Reyne d'Angleterre, Escoce, France, et Irlande, Defenseur de la Foy, ne soit droiturelle et

lovale Revne de cest Roialme d'Angleterre ou ne devoet enjoyer la Corone del' ceo, que icy est son Champion prest par son corps a d'arraigner maintenant qu'il ment come faux traistre, et en cost querelle de Adventurer son vie a quel jour quel lui assigne sera. Et sur, ceo le dit Champiou ject sou gauntlet; et si nul homme ceo voet dire qu'il, est prest en cest querelle de Combatter sissint plest a la Reyne la Coronee. Et puis tels Paroleissint Public ad estre use per tout le dit temps a chescun Coronation des Roys ou Raynes de cest Royalme, que si nul home ceo voet denier ou dedire, que le Roy a la Reyne issint Coronee come Soveraine ad use a Boyer a les Auncestres de le dit Charles et a ceux queux estate le dit Charles ad en le dit mannor, fesant tiel service une cuppe d'or avant une Cover, et cest fait le dit cup ad estre per tout ledit temps delivre per le Cup-bearer le dit Roy ou Reyne Coronee a ces Ancestres: et puis que le dit Champion ad beve, et son service fait, d'aver le dit cuppe ove le cover, et le dit coursier, selle, harnesse, et tout apparell et choses Avant dits, a son use et son fee et son service come de vrav droit, et le dit Charles Dymock oustre dit que lui mesne eftcant seisie del dit manor en son demesne come de fee ab Coronation de Guillaume et Marie le darraigne Roy et Reyne d'Angleterre et que Charles Dymocke, Chevaler, son Pere esteant auxi seisse come il est avant dit al Coronation de Rov Jaques le Second, et Edward Dymocke Chlr, son beaupere esteant auxi seise come il est avantdit al Coronation de Roy Charles le Second et un autre Edward Dymock Chlr Besaile al avantdit Edward esteant auxi seisse del' dit manor en son demesne



come de fee al Coronation nostre seigneuresse la Revne Elizabeth jadis Revne d'Angleterre cousine nostre ditte Seigneuresse la Reyne Anne, que ore est fesoint les dits Secvices et avoient et enjoyent les fees et comodities et touts choses avantdits pur ceo come pur le Records de ceo et les Records des autres Coronations les Roys et Reynes de cest Roialme remanant de vant vestres Seigneuries Appert. Parque le dit Charles Dymock, escuyer, humblement prie vostre Seigneuries de admitter et allouer de dit Charles a faire le dit service a la Coronation de nostre Seigneure-se la Reyne que ore est, et a granter qu'il puist aver touts fees comodities, Proffitts et autre Choses a lui deve et incidents a son service, come de droit il' doit aver et enjoyer par raison du dit manor.

This Petition was considered and allowed so far as relates to the service, horse, furniture, and armour; but as to the cup of gold, and twenty yards of crimson satin, the Court referred the same to the Attorney Generall.

14 Aprill.

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Upon reading Mr. Attorney Generall's Report touching the matters to him referred, as alsoe severall Certificates from the Jewell Odice, and abstracts of their books, the Court allowed him the Cup of Gold, but as to the twenty yards of crimson sattin, disallowed his claime.

GEO. WRIGHTE,

Regist.



THE

## ANCIENT CEREMONY

OF

## Trial by Combat.

HE office of Kings' Champion having been suggested to have originated from the ancient custom of trial by combat, the following account; of the memorable challenge between Henry of Lancaster Duke of Hereford, afterwards king Henry IV. (sou, and then heir apparent to John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster) and Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, will shew the form and ceremony which attended the performance of such like encounters upon a grand occasion. This was towards the latter end of the reign of Richard II. and the particulars are thus narrated in an old chronicle.

"About this time (anno 1898) it so fell out that in this Parliament, holden at Shrewsbury, Henry duke of Hereford, accused Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk of certain words which he should utter in talk had betwixt them as they rook together lately before betwixt London and Brainford sounding highly to the king's dishonour; and for further proof thereof, he presented a supplica-

tion to the king, wherein he appealed the duke of Norfolk in field of battle for a traitor, false and disloval to the king, and enemy unto the realm. This supplication was read before both the dukes in presence of the king; which done, the dake of Norfolk took upon him to answer it, declaring that whatsoever the duke of Hereford had said against him other than well, he lied falsely, like an untrue knight as he was; and, when the king asked of the duke of Hereford what he said to it, he, taking his Lood off his head, said, "My sovereign lord, even as the supplication which I took you importeth right. so I say for truth, that Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk is a traitor, fidse and disloyal to your royal majesty, to your crown, and to all the states of your realm.

"Then the duke of Norfolk, being asked what he said to this, he answered, "Right dear lord, with your favor that I make answer unto your cousin here, I say, (your reverence saved) that Henry of Lancaster, duke of Hereford, like a false and disloyal traitor as he is, doth lie, in that he bith or shall say of me otherwise than well." "No more! (said the king we have heard enough :" and herewith commanded the duke of Surrey, for that time marshal of England, to arrest in his name the two dukes. The duke of Luncaster, father to the duke of Hereford, the duke of York, the duke of Aumarle, constable of England, and the duke of Surrey, marshal of the readm, undertook as pledges, body to body, for the duke of Hereford. But the duke of Norfolk was not suffered to put in pledges,

and so under arrest was led unto Windsor Castle, and there go orded with keepers that were appointed to see him safely kept.

" Now after the dissolving of the parliament so Shrewsbury, there was a day appointed about six weeks after, for the king to come unto Windson. to hear and to take some order betwist the tradukes which had thus appealed each other. There was a great scaffold erected within the eastle of Windsor, for the king to sit with the lords and prelates of his realm, and so at the day appointed. he with the said lords and prelates being come this ther and set in their places, the duke of Hereford appellant, and the duke of Norfick defendant. were sent for to come and appear before the king sitting there in his scat of justice; and then begutsir John Bussie to speak for the king, declaring to the lords how they should understand that where the dulic of Hereford had presented a supplication to the king, who was there set to maintain justice to all men that would demand the same, as appertained to his royal majesty: he therefore would now hear what the parties could say one against another, and withal the king commanded the dakeof Annarle and Furry, the one being constable an the other marshal, to go unto the two dukes a pellant and defendant, requiring them on his behalto grow to some agreement; and for his part l. would be ready to pardon all that had been said a done amiss between them, touching any harm of dishonour to him or his realm; but they answere both assuredly, that it was not possible to have any peace or agreement betwixt them.



"When he heard what they had answered, he commanded that they should be brought forthwith before his presence, to hear when they would say. Herewith an herald in the king's name with loud voice commanded the dukes to come before the king either of them to shew his reason, or else to make peace together without more delay. When they were come before the king and lords, the king spoke himself to them, willing them to agree, and make peace together, for it is said hel the best way ve can take. The dake of Norfolk, with due reverence. hereunto answered it could not be brought to pass, his honour saved. Then the king asked of the dake of Hereford what it was that he demanded of the duke of Norfolk, and what is the matter that ve cannot make peace together and become friends.

"Then stood forth a knight, who asking and obtaining livenes to speak for the duke of Hereford, said, "Right dear and sovereign lord, here is Henry of Lancaster, duke of Hereford, and earl of Derby, who saith, and I for him likewise say, that Thomas Mowbray, dake of Norfolk, is a filse and disloyal traitor to you and your royal majesty, and to your whole realm; and likewise the duke of Hereford saith, and I for him, that Thomas Mowbray. duke of Noriolk, hath received \$000 nobles to pay the soldiers that keep your town of Calais, which he hath not done as he ought; and further more, the said duke of Norfolk hath been the occasion of all the treason that both been contrived in your realm for the space of these eighteen years, and by his false suggestions and malicious counsels, he hath

caused to die, and to be murdered, your right dear nucle the duke of Gloucester, son to king Edward. Moreover the duke of Hereford saith, and I for him, that he will prove this, with his body organist the body of the said duke of Nortolk within Fsts." The king herewith waxed angry, and asked the duke of Hereford if these were his words, who answered, "right, dear lord, they are my words, and hereof! require right, and the battle against him."

"There was a knight also that asked licence to speak for the duke of Norfolk, and obtaining it. began to answer thus: "Right dear sovereign lord. here is Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, who answereth and saith, and I for him, that all which Henry of Lancaster hath said and declared (saving to the reverence due to the king and his council is a lie; and the said Henry of Lancaster hath falsely and wickedly lied as a false and disloyal knight. and both bath been and is a traitor against you. your crown, royal majesty, and realm: this will I prove and defend as becometh a loyal knight to do. with my body against his. Right dear lord, I beseech you, therefore, and your council, that it may please you, in your royal discretion, to consider and mark what Henry of Lancaster, duke of Hereford, such a one as he is, hath said."

"The king then demanded of the duke of Norfolk, if these were his words, and whether he had any more to say. The duke of Norfolk then answered for himself. "Right dear sir, true it is that I have received so much gold to pay your people of the town of Calais; which I have done, and



I do avow that your town of Calais is as well kept at your commandment as ever it was at any time before, and that there never hath been by any of Calais any complaint made unto you of me. Right dear, and my sovereign lord, for the voyage that I made into France about your marriage, I never received either gold or silver of you, nor yet for the voyage that the duke of Aumarle and I made into Almaine, where we spent great treasure; very true it is, that once I laid an ambush to have slain the duke of Lancaster that there sitteth, but nevertheless he hath pardoued me thereof, and there was good peace made betwixt us, for the which I yield him hearty thanks. This is that which I have to answer, and I am ready to defend myself against mine adversary. I beseech you therefore, of right. and to have the battle against him in upright judgment."

"After this, when the king had communed with his council a little, he commanded the two dukes to stand forth, that their answers might be heard. The king then caused them once again to be asked, if they would agree and make peace together, but they both flatly answered that they would not, and withal the duke of Hereford east down his gage, and the duke of Norfolk took it up. The king perceiving this demeanour betwixt them, sware by St. John the Baptist, that he would never seek to make peace betwixt them again, and therefore sir John Bussie, in name of the king and his council, declared that the king and his council had commanded and ordained, that they should have day of battle, appointed them at Coventry. Here



writers disagree about the day that was appointed; for some say, it was upon a Monday in August, others upon St. Lambert's day, the 17th of September; but mue it is, that the king assigned them not only the day, but also appointed them lists and place for the couldat, and thereupon great preparation was made, as to such a matter apportained.

" At the time appointed the king came to Coventry, where the two Dukes were ready according to the order prescribed therein, coming thither in great array, accompanied with the lords and gentlemen of their lineages,—the king caused a sumptuons scaffold or theatre and royal lists there to be erected and prepared :- the sunday before they should fight, after dinner the duke of Herefood came to the king /being lodged about a quarter of a mile out of the town, in a tower that belonged to sir William Bagot) to take his leave of him. The morrow after, being the day appointed for the combat, about the spring of the day came the duke of Norfolk to the court, to take his leave likewise of the king. The duke of Hereford armed him in his tent that was set up near to the lists; and the duke of Norfolk put on his armour, betwixt the gate and the barrier of the town, in a beautiful house, having a fair perclois of wood towards the gate, that none might see what was done within the house.

"The duke of Aumarle, that day high constable of England, and the duke of Surrey, marshal, placed themselves betwixt them, well armed and



appointed, and when they saw their time, they first entered into the lists, with a great company of men apparelled in silk sombil, embroidered with sitver both righty and curiously, every man having a tipped staff to keep the field in order; about the hour of prime came to the barriers of the lists, the duke of Herejerd are uted on a white courser, barbed with green and thie velvet, embroidered samptuously with swans and antelopes of goldsmiths' work. armed at all points; the constable and marshal came to the barriers demanding of him what he was; he answ red "I am Henry of Lancaster, duke of Hereford, which am entered the lists against Thomas Monbray, duke of Nerfolk as a traitor untrue to God, the king, his realm, and me." Then incontinently he sware upon the holy Evangelists, that his quorrel was true and just, and upon that point he required to enter the list. Then he put up his sword, which before he held naked in his hand, and putting down his visor, made a cross on his norse, and with spear in hand entered into the lists, and descended from his horse and set him down in a chair of green velvet at the one end of the lists, on I there reposed himself, abiding the coming of his adversary,

The second of th

"Soon after him, entered into the field with great triumph, king Richard accompanied with all the peers of the redm, and in his company was the earl of St. Paule, which was come out of France in part to see this challenge performed. The king had there above 10,000 men in armour, lest some fray or tunult might rise an ong his nobles by quarrelling or paraking. When the king



was get in his seat, which was richly hanged and adorned; a king at arms made open proclamation. prohibiting all men in the name of the king, and of the high constable and marshal, to enterprize of attempt to approach or touch any part of the lists upon pain of death, except such as were appointed to order, or marshal the field. The proclamation ended, another herald cried "Behold here Henry of Lancaster, duke of Hereford, appellant, which is entered into the lists royal to do his devoir against Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, defendant, upon pain to be found false and recreant."

" The duke of Norfolk hovered on horseback at the entrance of the lists, his horse being barbed with crimson velvet, embroidered richly with lions of silver and nealberry trees; and when he had made his oath before the constable and marshal that his quarrel was just and true, he enterred the field manfully, saving aloud "God aid him that hatle the right" and then he departed from his horse, and sate him down in his chair which was of crimson velvet, courtined about with white and red damask; the lord marshal viewed their spears, to see that they were of equal length, and delivered the one spear himself to the duke of Hereford, and sent the other unto the duke of Norfolk by a knight. Then the herald proclaimed that the traverses and chairs of the Champions should be removed, commanding them on the king's behalf to mount on horseback, and address themselves to the battle and combat.

The dake of Hereford was quickly horsed, and closed his beaver, and cast his spear into the rest; and when the trumper sounded, set forward courageously towards his enemy six or seven paces. The duke of Norfolk was not fully set forward when the king cast down his warder, and the heralds cried, " Ho! Ho." Then the king caused their spears to be taken from them, and commanded them to repair to their chairs, where they remained two long hours, while the king and his council deliberately consulted what order was best to be had in so weights a cause: Anally, after they had devised, and fully determined what should be done therein. the heralds cried Silence: and sir John Bussle the king's secretary, read the sentence and determination of the king and his council in a long roll, the effect whereof was, that Henry Dake of Hereford should within fiteen days depart out of the scalm. and not return before the term of ten years mere expired, except by the king he should be repealed again, and this upon pain of death; -and that Thomas Mowbray Dake of Norfolk, because he had sown sedition in the reals by his words. should likewise aread the realist and never to return again into Engiand for approach the borders or confines thereof upon pain of death; and that the king should stry the profit of his lands till he had leried thereof, such sum of money as the duke had taken up of the king's treasurer for the wages of the garrison of Calais, which were still unpaid.

When these judgments were once read, the king

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called before him both the parties, and made them te swear that the one should never come in place where the other was, willingly, nor keep any company tagether in any foreign region: which oath they both received lumbly, and so went their ways.

The duke of Norfolk departed sorrowfully out of the realm into Almaine and at last came to Venice, where he for thought and melancholy deceased, for he was in hope (as writers record that he should have been borne out in the matter by the king, which when it fell out otherwise it grieved him not a little. The duke of Hereford took his leave of the king at Eltham, who there released four years of his banishment; so he took his journey over into Calais and from thence went into France, where he remained. And here it cannot but be remarked. what a number of people ran after him in every town and street where he came, before he took the sea, lamenting and bewailing his departure, as who would say, that when he departed, the only shield, defence. and comfort of the Commonwealth was vaded and gone.

Thus terminated this wrathful contest, without bloodshed; in which it appears that the duke of Hereford had far the superiority over his antagonist in promptitude of action and disposition to run the event of a mortal engagement.

The banishment however of the noble duke, was of short duration, for the nobility and others tired with the oppressions of the king, solicited the duke to return and accept the crown; this, their

request, they drew up in a letter, and forwarded to another exile, Thomas Arundel, arch-bishop of Canterbury, who by very powerful and persuasive arguments, citing historical precedents calculated to clear the action from any singularity in other countries, and of novelty in our own," at last prevailed upon him to make the undertaking-the result is well known;-the duke obtained the throne; -the arch-bishop his see; and the unfortunate Richard, after a solemn resignation of his kingdom, lost his life by the hands of assassins.

Vide Life of A. B. Aruadel in Bioz. Britan.

And here the prediction recited by Stowe 14 French M S. seems to have been verified, although it is by penes J. Stowe some Historians attributed to have been a plot between the duke of Glouvester, the abbot of St. Alban's, and the prior of Westminster to draw in the nobility to instigate the poeple against the king.

## THE VISION.

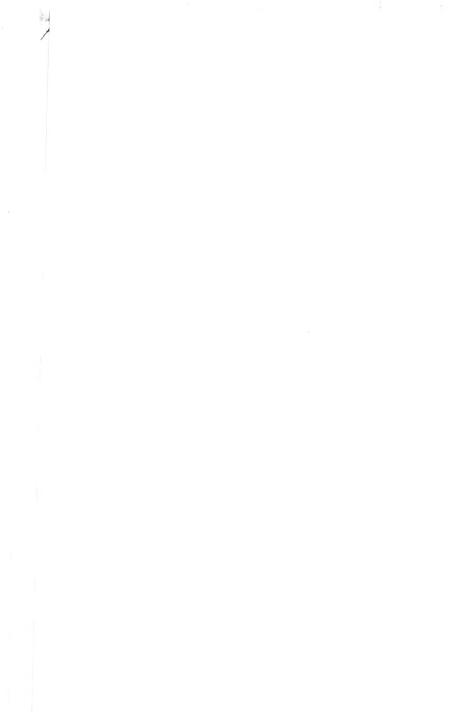
THE story of this prediction is thus related: the duke of Gloucester having long perceived that his nephew the young king was misled by these who were about him, otherwise than stood with his own honor, or that of the nation, for reformation thereof conferred with the abbot of St. Alban's, and the prior of Westminster; the abbot was both his cousin and godfather, and having on a day both the duke and the prior at his house at St. Alban's, after dinner he fell in talk with the duke and prior, and among other communications required the prior to

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tell truth, whether he had any vision the night before or not. The prior scapped both to make a direct answer, but at length, he agreemestly requested, as well by the abbot as the dake, he declared that he had a vision indeed, which was, that the realm of England should be destroyed through the misgovernment of king Richard. By the Virgin Mary, said the abbot, I had the very same vision.

What may have been this vision is not explained; but subsequent events proved its prophetical correctness. Indeed it is further parrated. that upon the return of king Richard from Irelands after the duke of Hereford then duke of Lancaster. by the death of his faher, John of Chent had a vision of his illustrious parent, Edward the Black Prince, and was warned of that fatal termination of his government, which so quickly after followed. This circumstance is said to have deeply impressed the weak mind of the inhappy king, and to have caused that irresolution and tin id conduct by which he placed himself in the power of the aspiring Bolingbroke, and finally resigned his crown in his behalf. The same vision is said to have appeared to him the night before his assassination by sir Pierce d'Exton and his inamous companions; on this occasion, as if recollecting and calling to his assistance the spirit of his renowned father, he defended himself, and tought with a courage which rendered him deserving of a less miserable exis-

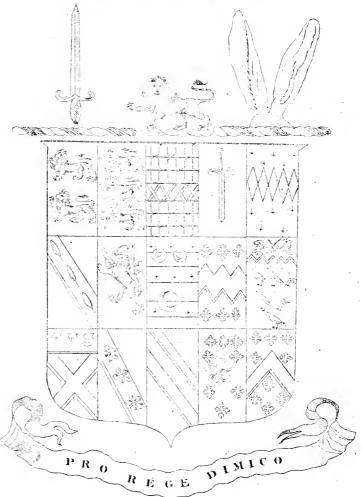
What degree of credit, or whether any may be due to this story, is not here insisted on; the account having been merely lengthened on, as in some respect embracing the events resulting from the duel.





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THE KINGS CHAMPION.



Published as the Lot Sireds 12. Jugust 147. b. H. K. Causton, 14. Birthin Lune, Combill .

OF THE

## FAMILY OF DYNOKE.

(OR DYMMOK)

Hereditary Kings' Champion by Succession to Philip Lord Harmgun, in the Buronial Is anor of Scrivelsby, in Com. Line.

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THIS Family is probably so named, from the manor of Dimmok in the county of Gloucester, but the first person mentioned as the ancestor of this vincent's house, is

Lincoln, a 150 f. 246, in Coll Arm.

HENRY DYMMOK or DYMOKE, \* who seems to be the same, who the 2nd Edward III. special Edw. was Hostiarius Scaccarii: he married a daughter of - Placitis or Plessetis, and had issue

III. m. 4.

JOHN DYMMOK, who by Felicia his wife. Daughter of - Harevill, had issue a son of his own name, which

<sup>\*</sup> Though the family has for many years written themselves Dumoks, as at the present day, yet the more ancient way was Dummon, as the early records before cited, evince.



JOHN DY CHOK was he, who by his fortunate marriage with Margaret, sole grand-drughter and heir of sir Thomas do Ludlove, by Jean his will, youngest daughter and co-heir of Philip, the last lord Marmyun, baron of Scrivelsby, in the county of Lincoln, acquired that baronial manor with the office of King's Champion. At what time he received the bonor of knighthood does not appear, though it is evident that he was a knight, from the tenor of his claim preferred for the execution of the office of King's Champion (as before observed) at the coronation of Richard H.

In the 46th and 47th Edward III, he was one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Lincoln: in the former of which years, his co-member was William Marmyun, most likely a descendant from Geffery, younger brother of the beforenamed Philip de Marmyun.

The 1st Richard II. sir John Dymmok was again one of the members for the said county, and in the same year, was the first of his family who executed the office of king's Champion; as Speed, Rapin also, according to our historians, the first persec. &c. con who performed the like ceremony upon a Coronation day; though (as already argued) the office was unquestionably of long prior antiquity.

<sup>4</sup> Esch. 4 Ric. Sir John died the 4th Richard II.4 leaving II. n. 20. Margaret his wife surviving, who died the 2nd of Esch. 2 Hea. Hency V. a at which time Thomas her son and heir V. n. 25. was sixty years of age and upwards, so that she must have been a very aged woman at the time of her decease.

Sir THOMAS DYMMOK, son and heir of Sir John and Margaret, was one of those emissat persons, who just before the coronation of Heary IV. was made a knight of the bath at the Tower, with the accustomed ceremonies of bathing, &c. then practised upon those solemn occasions.

Hist, of the

On the coronation day he performed the office of Champion as deputy to his mother, then hving: at that time an office, which might have exposed the challenger to some degree of peril, had any one taken up the cauntlet, and been found bold enough to maintain the right of the unhappy deposed king Richard, against the false and illegal pretensions of king Heary the new crowned monarch. If on this occasion injustice was to be supported by valour, the champion would need a degree of prowess above the usual attributes of man, to carry him off victorious in a bad cause.

It was before the court of claims holden preparatory to this coronation, that the Freville family repeated their counter claim to the championship. An adjourned time was allowed to establish their pretensions; but they failed to come forward on the day appointeds, and the commissioners thereupon & Coron Rot proceeded to determine finally in behalf of the Dvmoke family, which never after was interrupted by Freville or his heirs

1 Hen. IV.

Sir Thomas in the same capacity of deputy to his mother, performed the office of Champion at the Coronation of that renowned prince, king Henry V. and nearly lived to execute the same

h Esch.10 Hen V, n. 20, Sir PHILIP DYMMOK son and heir of sir Thomas, was 22 years old and upwards at the death of his father, and upon the coronation of Henry VI, was Champion to his Majesty by virtue of his Inheritance.

On this occasion the following mandate was made by the king to the keeper of his wardrobe to deliver to the said Philip Dynmok (then not knighted) such farniture, &c. as his ancestors had been accustomed to have upon those solennities.

## MANDATE.k

Ex Orig. in Bibl. Cott. Vesp. c. 14, 119.

HEN' &c. &c. A n're ame Clerc Robert Rolleston Gardein de n're grande garderobe saluz — Monstrez ad a nous & a pive Counsail n're ame Esquire Phillip Dymmok coment ses auncestres dont memoirs ne court ont estre accustumes de faire certains services & solempnitees de les coronacions de nos nobles progenitours Roys D'Engleterre avant ces heures, assavoir Destre arme le jour de la coronacion & mount' sur un Destre & autre ce faire & exerc' tout ce que as ditz services apptient ignantz les fees a y celles accustumes si nous de lavis & assent de n're counsail volous & vous mandon q'encountre le jour de n'tre coronacion faeez orden-

nez trappures & outres choese en se ces vicustumes & les delivier en dit Phillip pur non' & come il no este delivie à ses aumeestres as graundes garderobes de noz diez progenitours en contre tiele solempnitée avait ces hevres & volons qu cestes non tres vous asoient garaunt & q' par y celles vous en arez due allouance en vre acoute. Donn' & le quart jour de Novembre l'an de n'ire regne oytisme.

A

Sembles Pres (mutatis mutandis) soient fautes in Maistr' de nez Chivalx pur faire delivaunce d'un Destre.

It' une autre l're au Sorgeant de n're Armurie pur lui deliver Armure p manie.

J. TYPTOT. T. DUNELM.

H. GLOUCESTRF. J. EBOR, Cane' W. LONDON' J. BATHON', Scrop.

This sir Philip, married Joane, daughter of sir Christopher Conyers of Sokeburne, and died Drd Henry VI. leaving Thomas his son and heir 'Esch. 23 Henry ed twenty-seven years and upwards.

Sir THOMAS DYMMOK the next Champion, made a conspicuous figure in the reign of Edward IV. In the contention between the two houses of York and Lancaster, he was suspected of favoring the latter, a circumstance which unhappily do him to a premature death. It is stated, that the earl of Warwick (who had lately taken up arms to restore the deposed king, Heary VI.) commissioned ar Robert Welles, (son of the lord Welles) to levy

troops in Lincolnshire, which he performed will great ease, by reason of his family interest and connection in those parts. Hereupon king Edward having notice of what was going forward, sent an express order to the load Welles to come immediately to court, his intention being by his authority to make that no deman persuade his son to forsak the party of the earl of Warwick and disband his forces. But the lord Welles having come to London, and heard how incensed the king was againshis -on, under the apprehension of feeling hims the effects of the royal resentment, took sanctuary in Westminster abbey.

The king, on this, sent him a safe conduct, and he immediately appeared at court, and wrote to his son, enjoying him to dismiss his army, and que the earl of Warwick; but his son refused to obey his father's letter: enraged at this event, king Edward ordered the lord Welles to be beheaded, together with sir Thomas Dymoke, his brother-in-law, who had accompanied him,\* probably imagining them both guilty of connivance.

This violent action was very injurious to Edward's reputation, and inspired the young Well's with a desire of revenge, which occasioned his out

<sup>\*</sup> This infamous act of treachery seems to have format precedent to the conduct of Richard III, previous to the battle of Bosworth, with regard to the lord Stanley,—on in this case, the king executed his vengennee; and in thother, Richard, though he had the son in his power was not merciful, and suspended his fate.



ruin, and he his precipitancy, proved very projudicial to king Henry and Warwick's cause. For, promaturely engaging the royal army, he was dereated, and though he fought with undaunted courage, so long as his troops supported him,\* he was made prisoner, and in a few days after" beheaded, " Stowe.p.442 in March, 10th Edward IV.

Sir Thomas died the 10th of Edward IV. and by the inquisition taken after his death the 12th Edward W. it was found that Robert his son and Esch. 12 Ed. heir was ten years old and upwards.

The wife of sir Thomas was Margaret, second daughter and at length one of the coheirs of Lionel lord Welles, by Joane his wife, daughter and heir of sir Robert Waterton; + by which alliance his posterity have a co-inheritance of right to the ancient barony of Welles, now in abeyance; with this peculiar distinction. that the families of Dymoke and of Willoughby lord Middleton, are the only two representatives in the male line from the four daughters of Lionel lord Welles. Besides his son Robert, before named, sir Thomas had a daughter Anne, who died in 1462, and was buried at Co-

<sup>\*</sup> The Battle was fought near Stamford, and from the Lincolnshire men throwing off their coats in order to run away the lighter, was called the Battle of Lose-Coat Field .-Hall, 204. Hollinsh, 1322)

<sup>†</sup> The family of Waterton was of good note and distinc-'ion' in Lincolushire; and in several reigns, executed the office of sheriff.

ningsby: as also a son. Lionel, who the 7th of Henry VIII, was sheriff of the county of Linguist and deceased the 17th August, 1512, and was the ried at Horncastle, where a monument erected to his memory still remains.

Sir ROBERT DYMOKE, son and heir to sit Tromas, was of very tender years for already observed when his father was so unhappily made a victim to the wrath of his sovereign. But this young person had no sooner reached the years of maturity, than the king, as it were, to make a retribution for his previous harsh and unjustifiable conduct, admitted him to have fivery of all his inheritance, as well those lands, &c. as were descended to him from his father, as of those other lands &c. which had devolved upon him through his mother the coheiress of Welles and Waterton without Prima Pat, any account to be taken either as to their value 21 Edw W. and extent, or of such fine as the king might he

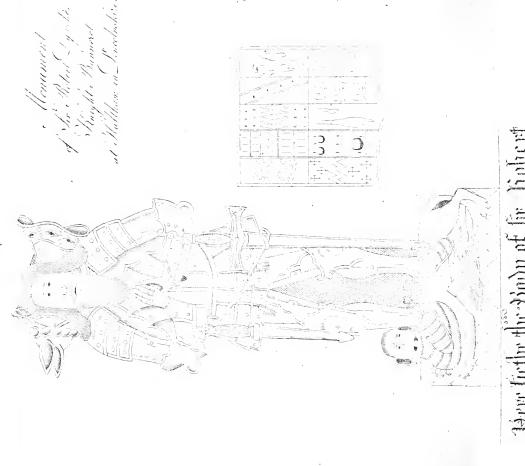
This undoubtedly was a great indulgence: and at once shows the sense the king had of the injustice he had done the family, as well as the eminent rank with which he viewed it to be circumstanced in point of power, consequence, interest and alliance.\*

entitled to claim due to him on such occasions.

<sup>\*</sup> The tide of opinion and offeirs had now become greatly changed; inasmuch as king Edward had married Cecily his daughter to John the half brother of that very Richard welles, whom he had beheaded but a few years before, and moreover created the said John, viscount Welles. The



THE DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF Dimble of Services beautiful Herr With the Public of the Winter W. J. W. Y.



xí day of Appll in i par of our losdad m. S'xly rpon ishole laiskallmyaltrigdamm who departed not ofthis preferry be the Demoke of Secretary langular bannered Here tectle the Product the Robert

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At the corporation of Richard III. Plis of Rohere was chan para to that king, as also to the succeeding morarchs Henry VIII and VIII. . He was a military character, and one of the principal commanders? ander Henry VIII. at the siege of Tour- r Rapin's Hist. may; where, after the taking of that city, he was appointed the king's treasurer +

mi Lagh.

1 Lit Origi Hen. VIII. реп. Ноп. Champ. Dymoke.

He was a knight bunneret; also sheriff of Lincolnshire the 2nd Richard III., the 18th Henry VII., and the lat of Henry VIII.

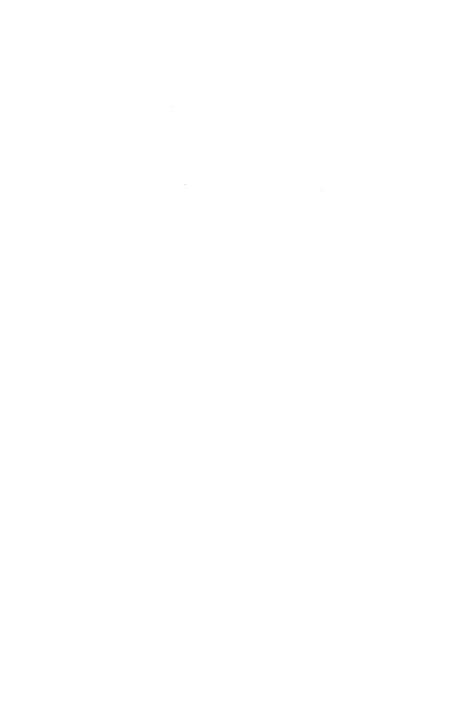
This eminent person was twice married; first to Anne. daughter of Alexander Cressnore, by whom he had only female issue, viz. three daugh- "Vinc. Line n. ters; secondly, to Jane, daughter and heir of John Sparrow, of London, by which lady he had Edward his son and heir, whom by his will dated in 1543, he constituted his sole executor.

150, 1 216, in Coll. Arm

Sir Robert died the year next ensuing, viz. 13th April. 37th Henry VIII. and was buried at stock of Hen Haltham, where a fine table monument still remains with his figure in armour recumbent thereon, and the following inscription: viz.

" Here liethe the Body of Sir John Demoke " Knyght Banneret who departed out of this pre-" sent lyie the xii. day of Apryl in the yere of our

the said John, escount Welles was maternal uncle to the young Dymoke; and he through the same alliance, was become the great-nephew of the man who had taken away the life of his facher; a gratifying reflection for kingly relationship.



VIII.

" Lord God Ma. Do. xiiv, upon whose soule all " myghte God have mercie. Amen."

Sir EDWARD DY MOKE, successor to his

father was in his life-time, sheriff of the county of Lincoln anno 1536 (27 Henry VIII), and also the first of Edward VI. and the second and third of Philip and Mary, in whose reigns, as also that of queen Elizabeth he was repeatedly returned one of the county representatives in Parliament; being Champion also to those respective sovereigns. He married Anne daughter of sir George Talboys, sister Dym. 37Hen and co-heir to Gilbert lord Talboys of Kyme\* and had issue three sons, viz. first, Robert, his successor; second, sir Charles Dymoke, who was of Howell in the county of Lincoln, and member for that city in 1502; third sir Edward Dymoke, who in 1584 (26th Elizabeth) was sheriff of Lincoln-

<sup>\*</sup> The children of Gilbert lord Talboys, baron of Kyme (so created by Henry VIII. though he was heir by descent to the ancient barony of that name) all deceasing without issue. the inheritance came to be divided between the sisters and coheirs of the said Gilbert; in which division, the castle and manors of North and South Kyme (the ancient baronial seat of the Kymes) fell to the Dymoke family, who long after continued to possess the same, until in the last century, they were sold by Champion Lewis Dymoke. In Kyme Church is a dilapidated monument for Gilbert lord Talboys, and there yet remains a fine rain of a part of the old Castle. With regard to the ancient barony of Kyme, it is considered to be in abeyance between the heirs general of the Dymoke line, and the representatives of the other sisters and coheirs of the said Gilbert ford Taiboys; -- unless affected by the attainder of William, father of sir Robert Talboys, knight, who was restored 12th Edward V.

shire, and also member for the said county in divers parliaments.

Sir Edward Dymoke, the Champion, deceased in 1563, and in his will dated the 8th June, 1565, mentions Anne his wife, and his three sons before named, of which, he constitutes Robert the eldest his executor. This

ROBERT DYMOKE, esq.\* was a person of great eminence. He died the 22nd Elizabeth, 1580, and was interred at Scrivelsby. He married Bridget, eldest daughter and co-heir of Edward lord Clinton. (afterwards earl of Lincoln) by Elizabeth his first wife, daughter of sir John Bloom, knight, and widow of Gilbert lord Talboys.† By this lady he had a numerous family of sons and daughters: of the sons, the eldest,

Sir EDWARD DYMOKE succeeded to the inheritance and office of King's Champion, which he claimed to exercise at the coronation of James Luc Coron Rot. He had three wives. The first was Catherine, daughter of sir James Harrington, to whom he was married at Exton, in Rutlandshire, and had issue by her a son Charles, and a daughter Bridget, baptised at Hackney 6th November, 1597. His se- \* Hackney Par. Reg.

There seems a doubt whether this Robert was not a knight, but the inquisition taken upon his death states him only esquire.

<sup>†</sup> This dowager lady Talboys was deemed a great beauty in her time; she was mistress to Henry VIII, by whom she had a natural son, created by his father, duke of Richmond.

cond wife was Anne, daughter of sir John Monson. knight, by whom he had a son Edward, baptised at Scrivelsby 18th May, 1600. His third wife was 2 Ser'v. Par. Reg. Mary, daughter of -- Ponitoney of Misterton, \* Stepney Par. to whom he was married at Stepney 13th No. Reg. vember, 1010; by which lady he had Charles his Entry in Coll. son and Auccessor, his other sons Charles and Ed-Armor. ward having died young, and in his life-time. Sir Edward died in 1625, and was buried 2nd Septem-Scriv. Par. ber, at Scrivel-bya, where also his relict, the sai Reg. Mary lady Dymoke, who died in 1641, was lik h Ibid. wise interred.b. By her will, dated 8th July, 1641. it appears that she stilled herself midom of sir Edward Dymoke, and appointed Charles her son her executor. This

> CHARLES DYMOKE, the next Champion by succession to his father, was a zealous supporter of his unfortunate sovereign Charles I. and died unmarried in his Majesty's garrison at Oxford, anno 1644. By his will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury the 5th of July the same year, he ordered that the sum of \$300 should be expended upon a tomb for him at scrivelshy, where he desires to be buried; moreover, he bequeathed to his Majesty the sum of two thousand pounds to relieve his necessities, and charges his estates and the rents in his tenants' hands with the payment thereof. Having no issue, the inheritance of the baronial manor of Scrivelsby, with the office of King's Champion, by virtue of a settlement made by the said Charles Dymoke devolved upon the next heir male, in the person of Edward, son and heir of

## DESCRINT OF THE BARONY OF KYMEE.

Sor Thos. Mindalauke = Frances Dums House of though of light DYROGE, Medicinal Hobakkerch - millary Bulberr, ==Robert Dynory, Issue. Vide Dynoke Pedigree. roys, sister and coheir то Спевец lord Tail. of Hainer Hall, Beike. America A Plant boys. eldest danglu. Cucutian Wm. Ingleby E. e. - Sac. Willonghby Borowny D CHARLE THE THE CHARLES SEALTER Hom pehilic MAIN HOP created ford Tail- | daug. of sir John | lord Clinton, boys of Kyme, 21 | Blount, knt. | 2nd Husb. l. Amb. Dudley, earl 2. T. Wimbish, esq. s. p. of Warwick, g. p. ELIZABETH, mar. Oh. s. p. ROBERT. GEORGE. Ob. 8. p.

## DESCRIT OF THE BARONY OF KYME.

## PHILIP DE KYMB, Summoned to Parliament from 23rd Edward 1. to 7th Edward II. Ob. 16th Edward II.

| LUCY DE KYME, =GILBERT UMELAVILLE (OF ROBERT) sister & heir to her brokher William. carl of Angus in Scotland. | ELIZABETH UNFRAVILLE, = GILBERT BERDON OF sister & heir ex paric maternal Barradons. | ALIANOR OF ELIZABETH BURDON, = HUNRY TALIBOYS.  daughter & heir of Gilbert Burdon.    WALTER TALEBOYS, 26 Edw. 111. | Arter, daughter Other Issue.  d Barony of Kyme, of sir Humphrey Stafford, highly knight. | Things, Dazabern, Athinted.   dang bear of lord Bonville. | Sir Robert Tallasys, kut. = Blizaurin, restored 12th Edw. IV. lord of daugh. of sir John Heron. Risdale and Kyme. | Sir Grorde Tarmovs, knt. = Emzabern, aged 28 at the death of his father.   dang. of sir W. Gascoigne.  Buried at Buffington. | 1. Enwage Witter, a price to the following April True = 57 Edwage to the Talk April True = 57 Edwage to the Talk April True = 57 Edwage to the Talk April True   District April | Leri, mar.  Belger, ==Robert Dynore,  landicy, earl  eddest da eight.   Coar.  landick, e. p.   Issue. Vide Dynore Pedigree. | Sir Thos, Mindelauke = Tranco Dynn<br>of Haine Hall, Berks. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| WITMAN DE KYNE, Sum. to Par. 17 Edw. II. to 9th sister & heir to Edw. III. Ob. 12 Edw. III. s. p.              | Glebert earl of Angus, Ellza<br>Ob. 4 Ric. II. sister & bl                           | ROBERT UMPRAVILLE. ALLANOR OF BLIZ<br>Ob. s. p. vitâ pat. daughter & heir of                                        | MALTER TAILBOWS, in com. Linc. 18 Hen. VI. at which time he was aged 40.                 | WITHIN TRANSTS, of Kyme. Attainted.                       | Sir Ronear Talladys, knt. restored 12th Edw. 1V. lord Risdale and Kyme.                                           | Sir Groree Tarmovs, kn<br>aged 28 at the death of his fat<br>Buried at Buthington.                                           | 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | George Rourer Elizabeth, mar. Ob. 8. p. Ob. 8. p. of Warwick, 8. p. of Warwick, 8. p. 2. T.Windbish, esq. 8. p.              |                                                             |



Nicholas Dymoke fifth and youngest brother of sir Edward, father of him, the said Charles Dymoke, deceased. This

Sir EDWARD DYMOKE (son of the said Nicholas) was Champion to Charles II. on the day of his Coronation. previous to which he had received the honor of knighthood. In 1662 he was sheriff's coron Rec. for the county of Lincoln, and shortly after deceased and was buried at Scrivelsbyd the 5th Jan. 1553-4. Scriv. Par This is probably the same person, who by the name of Edward Dymoke, esq. of Kyme, was obliged to compound for his estates, and as the record states, viz. " To settle the rectory of North and " South Kyme, and the rectory of Billinghay of the " value of £200 per annum upon the two Churches " or Chapels where the tithes do arise, viz. £100 " per ann. a-piece, for which he is allowed £2000, co Printed Oc " so his fine of £7,133 is reduced to £5123-" 8th Decr. 1646."

Reg.

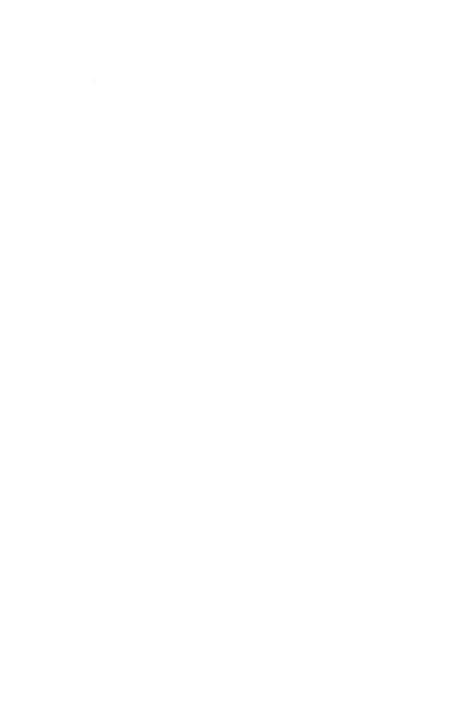
Ernal List of Compound-

He married 21st January, 1624, Jane, Kickby on daughter of Nicholas Cressy of Fulnetby, and by her had issue several sons, of whom, in his will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 9th February, 1563-4) he makes mention; -of these, the eldest,

Baine Par.

Sir CHARLES DYMOKE, was Champion to James H.s He appears to be the same, who & Sandford's by the description of Charles Dymoke, Esq. of Historia Coron. Serirelaby, was set down by Charles II. as one of those intended for his new-designed order, of Knights of the Royal Oak; but which order was

Ret. 1 Jac.



superseded, under the more mature consideration that it might revive odious distinctions, and automosities, with respect to the past scenes and period of the civil war. He married Eleanor, daughter of Lewis Watson, lord Rockingham, which lady survived him, and afterwards was buried at Serivelsby 7th July, 1698. By her he had issue, Charles, who died young; Edward, who deceased in France, (ætat. 20.) and was afterwards brought over and interred at Serivelsby, about the 13th May, 1694. Another Charles who was his successor; and Lewis, heir to his said brother

CHARLES DYMOKE eldest surviving son

A Scrivelsby Par. Reg.

1 Ibid.

Charles.

and heir to sir Charles, was the next Champion, by inheritance, and performed that office at the coronation of William and Mary, as also upon the Coron. Rot. coronation of queen Anne; shortly after which, he I. Will. and Mary, & Q. deceased, viz. the 17th January, 1702-3. in the 36th year of his age. He represented the county of Lincoln in Parliament from 100% to 1701 both inclusive. He married Jane, daughter of Robert Snoden, but having no issue, Lewis, his brother, became his heir. He was buried the the 24th January, 1702-3, with his ancestors at Scrivelshy.

LEWIS DYMOKE, the next Champion.

performed that distinguished office at the coronations

\* Coron. Rot. of George I. and George II.\*\* He was one of the Ejusd. Reg.

inembers for the county of Lincoln from 1702 to 1705, both inclusive; and also from 1710 to 1710 both likewise inclusive.

This gentleman surpassed all his predecessors in length of years, being baptised at Serivelsby 14th February, 1799, and buried at the same place 25th February, 1760, at which time he had completed the 91st year of his age.

He died unmarried, and the estate of Scrivelsby, &c. in pursuance of his will, devolved upon Edward Dymoke, grandson of John Dymoke, a younger brother to sir Charles, father of him the said Lewis; which

EDWARD DYMOKE, esq. (though he lived to succeed to the inheritance) died before any coronation took place, so that he never performed the office of Champion. He married Elizabeth, daughter of —— Segrave, reliet of James Coward, and deceasing the 12th September, 1760, (ætat 65), was buried at Saucethorpa.

a Par. Reg.

JOHN DYMOKE, eldest son and heir of Edward, was the next who executed the Champion's ceremony at the coronation of his Majesty George 111.\* He was a gentleman who lived

<sup>\*</sup> The British Chronologist for the month of September. 1761, has this remark; viz.

Sept. 18.—" A colonel's guard mounted at Whitehalls" and were placed at all the avenues to the Abbey, Hall, &c. "At night Westmin-ter-Hall was librarinated, and John "Dymoke, esq. put on his armour and tried a grey horse, "which his late magnety rode at the battle of Dettingen." before their royal Highnesses the duke of York, and prince "Henry, the duke of Devoushire, &c.; several other horses

much respected, and died equally regretted, the 6th March, 1751; on the 17th of which month he was buried with the rest of his ancestors at Scrivelsby.\*

He married Martha, daughter and heir of Josiah Holmes, esq. and by her who survived him, and died 10th August, 1511, had issue two sons and three daughters: of the sons,

LEWIS DYMOKE, esq. the eldest, succeeded to the inheritance, and is the present Champion, being the 10th of his family (from Sir John Dymmok, the 1st Richard II.) who has inherited that high and singular office.

In 1789 he executed the shrievelty of the county of Lincoln.

<sup>&</sup>quot;were walked and rode up and down the Hall; and corl

<sup>&</sup>quot; Talbot also tried the horse he intended to ride on the co" ronation day."

<sup>\*</sup> Just about the time that the Champion was in attendance for the celebration of the coronation fete, an unfortunate fire took place at the ancient boronial se at at Scrivelsby, whereby that famous old house called Scrivelsby Court was destroyed; wherein was a very large hall, in the pannels or sides of which were depicted, the various arms and alliances of the family, through all its numerous and rar-traced descents.

# CENEALOGY

CONTROLL OF

lord Clinton, 1611. Buried at Butler, of first earl of Howell. Coates.

SO FAR AS RELATES TO THE

of Thomas

Dymoke

only daugh. Ob. infans. Vide Mon. BRIDGET. apud Howell. NICHOLAS (Vide Tab. II. DYMOKE. Champion to James I. | Poultney, of Mis Sir EDW. DYMOKE, - WARY, dau. of .... Buried at Serivelsby, | terton. Ob. 1612. 3rd Wife, Lincoln. 2nd Sept. 1624.

Champion to Charles I. Ob. coelebs CHARLES DYMOKE, apud Oxon, 1663

RANCES mar. ..... MARGARET, mar. Wm. Marchery.



## GENERALOGY

OF THE

## Dimoke, f from (E \$ 2222 12 - 68

SO FAR AS RELATES TO THE

### CESTS 1 ZKE.

OF

## Car. 6 p.+. OF MAR THE BARONY

| TABLE I.  Sir JOHN DYMMOK, knt.  BARGARET, grand-daughter and heir of str  nation of Richard II. Ob. 4th Richard II.  iis wife, one of the daughters to desire sto | Sir THOMAS DYMMOK, K. B. ELIZABETH, daughter and heir of sir Richard Hebden, knt | Sir PHILIP DYMMOK, knt.  Champion to Henry VI. Ob. 33 Henry VI. sir Christopher Conyers, knt. of Sckebourne. | Sir THOMAS DYMMOK, knt. = MARGARET, second daughter and at length cohein to Edward IV. Ob. 12 Edward IV.   coheir to LEO. LOHE WELLES. | Sir ROBERT DYMMOK,—Jang, daug. Anne. Sir Lionel Dymok, knt.—Johns, daughter and Ric. III. Hen. VII. & VIII. John Spar-Baried at Horneastle. of Stickford, com. Linc. Ob. 37 Henry VIII. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

ALICIA, de kcoh'ma. sir Will. Two . N. N. daug. ... Hopton. sons. infa. Ob. Sir EDW. DYMOKE, kut.=ANNE, daug. of sir George, Champ. to Edward VI. and | and sixter & atlength coheir Mary & Elizabeth. Ob. 1560. | to Gilbert Ford TALBOYS.

N. N. dau. &

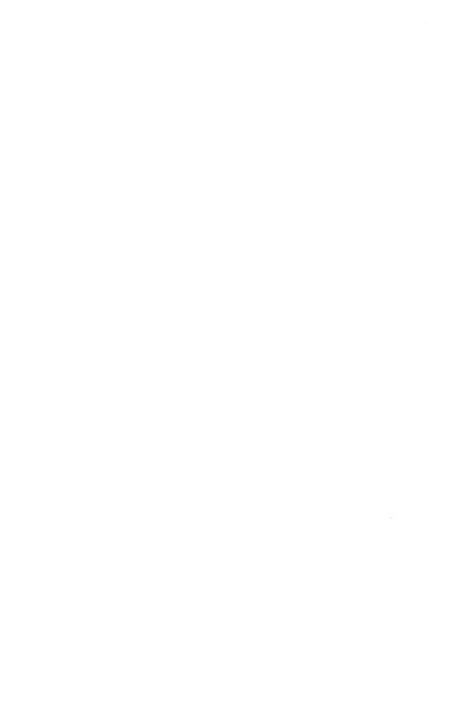
coli. mar. Jo

Goodrich of Bolingbroke Skipwith. ætat.

daughter of Thomas FRANCES rear. .... Baher. Dymoke. Sir Edw. Dynore. - Troth, Ob 1634, seat 78. | daughte Margaret, mar. Win. Marbery. only daugh. Ob. BRIDGET, Sir Cha. Dymore, = Margaret, re-Anth. Butler, of Coates. lict of NICHOLAS DYMONE. (Vide Tab. II. Buried at of Howell, knt. Ob. Howell. 1611. Poultney, of Misterton. Ob. 1612. .=MARY, dan. of. 3rd Wife, ROB.DYMOKE,=BRIDGET, eld. Clinton, earl of Lincoln. ord first Champion to James I. Buried at Scrivelsby, 2nd Sept. 1624, Sir EDW. DYMOKE, esq. 1550.

Champion to Charles I. Ob. collebs apud Oxon, 1664. CHARLES DYMOKE,

apud Howell.







## 1930年

| a younger can of sir Robert Dy-daughter of |
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#### HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

#### MANY HONOURABLE AND PECULIAR SERVICES,

PERFORMED BY DIVERS PERSONS AS OF ANCIENT RIGHT, ON THE

#### CORONATION DAY

OF THE

Kings and Queens of England.

In T what period of time these very particular services first commenced, or by whom they were first introduced, is an anomaly in history;—there is no tradition that they existed, or were exercised before the Norman Conquest; but there is reason to believe from the evidence of records, that they commenced in England with that era\*.

Our ancient historians, although they mention when, where, and by whom, the kings of England,

<sup>•</sup> Robius de Welles tenet duas hidas terræ in Welles & I in Galdon' quam idem deait in pietuam elem' Ecclie de Binedon, has tres hidas tenet de Dino Rege & ancessorib' sois a conquestu Anghæ p' Servicium Pistoris.—(Lib. Fæd. d. p. 715, Dorset)

from the time of Athelstan, to Richard I. were

crowned, yet take no notice of the ceremonies used on such occasions; that monarch being the first who is indebted to them, for a minute detail of the public procession, with the ecclesiastical form of

served, when he was solemnly anointed king and invested with the British crown.

The grand, though superstitious proceedings of this day were further displayed by the exercise of a variety of peculiar services, which divers great men, either by reason of certain hereditary officeannexed to the tenure of their lands, or by prescription from the like practice of their predecessors, or by virtue of some special grant to themselves, claimed and were allowed to perform, as well to their own honour as to that of their sovereign. The nature of these services is not carried back to any antecedent occasion, which may arise from the circumstance of previous coronations having been theretofore passed over without description; but, as Hoveden observes, that at this solemnity, every one performed his proper office or service, there can be no doubt of such office or service having had a prior origin, and of having been allowed before.

The Testa de Nevill, or Liber Fædorum, in many respects sets forth the tenure of certain lands holden by certain services to be done on the Coronation day; but it is not a little remarkable, that this notable record, also in many cases states, that the Jurors do not know by what services some great manors were holden, whose services nevertheless

• Horeden

were the most ancient of any claimed to be exercised on the day in question; of these manors, Bokeniam, Wymondham, Snottisham, and Kenninghall in Norfolk, which are said by sir William Dugdale and others to have been granted by William the Conqueror to William de Albini, to be holden by the service of being chief butler to the king on his coronation day, form a very singular instance.

But it is only from the reign of Richard II. that the particulars of these grand services can be collected upon any positive official authority; for previous to the coronation of that young monarch, a court of claims was appointed;—to this court the respective claimants preferred their petitions, which were then heard, rejected or approved; and, after the court had broken up, the proceedings were earried into the court of Chancery, and there enrolled. This record now constitutes the first regular account of these peculiar crown tenures, and the practice on that occasion has been the rule followed on all subsequent ones, though not without some exceptions.

At this Court the following Claims were preferred:

<sup>\*</sup> The proceedings of the Court of Claims prior to the coronation of his Majesty George III. have not yet been enrolled as they ought to have been in Chancery.—The Petitions, &c. are yet in the Crown Office.

- 1.—Jour of Guert, duke of Loncaster, as earl of Leicester to be lord high steward of England; as duke of Lancaster to bear the principal sword before the king called Curiana; and as earl of Lincoln to be carver for that day, all which chims were allowed and performed by deputy.\*
- 2.—Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham (younger brother to John of Guent) to be lord high constable of England.—Allowed.†
- 3-Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, (daughter and heir of Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk) to have the office of Marshal of England, which chain, was not decided; but the earl of Northumberland was appointed to act for the occasion.
- 4.--Robert DE VERE, Earl of Oxford, to be lord high chamberlain of England, and to pour out water for the king to wash.--Allowed.
- 5.—John Wiltshire, Citizen of London, by reason of the tenure of a moiety of the manor of Heydon, in Essex, to hold a towel for the king to

<sup>•</sup> These offices were in right of his wife Blanch, sole daughter and heiress of Henry, earl and duke of Lancaster, also earl of Leicester, Lincoln, and Derby.

<sup>†</sup> He married Eleanor, doughter and co-heir of Humphrey, the last Bohun earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, and lord high constable of England by tenure and inheritance. On this occasion he was constable of England during pleasure, and the minority of the heir of the said earl of Hereford.—(Pat. Rot. 1 Ric. H. m. 7.)



cape with, when he went to meat, --- Allowed, and Edward, earl of Kent, appointed to efficience as aparty.

- 6.—Tromas Braterius, Earl of Warwick, to bear the third sword before the ling.—which he did accordingly. He also claimed and was allowed the since of Pantler, which appears to have been the tenure of his manor of Kibworth-Beauchamp, in Loicestershire.
- 7.—John of Argentine, in right of the manor of Wymondpley in the county of Heetford, to serve the king with the first cup.—Allowed.\*
- 8.—William Lord Furnival, in right of the manor of Fernham, to support the king's right arm when he held the royal sceptre, and to provide a glove for his hand. 1—Allowed.

The second second second

<sup>\*</sup> In the time of king John, Peter Pycot held half the manor of Hey long by the service of holding the towel: and Peter through of Peter Pycot held the other half, by the service of holding the bason on the Coronation day.— Lib. Rub. Scace. 13 Joh. fol. 137.)

<sup>+</sup> The Argentine ramily at a very early period obtained Wymondeley by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Fitz-Tek. (Vide Lib. Rub. Scace, fol. 137, 42 and 13 Joh.)

the Furnivals derived this manor by marriage with the Verdons, who at the reneral survey possessed the same. By he heiress of Furnival this manor came to the Talbot family, and in the time of Henry VIII, was exchanged by Francis and of Shrewsbury with that king for the manor of Worksop worthinghamshire; the said honourable service being received and annexed thereto.

- 9.—Asse, widew of John Hastings, cortex Perebroke, by virtue of the manor of Assele in Norfolk, to have the other of Napperers.—Allowed and executed by her deputy six Thomas Blount.
- 10.—John, son and heir of John Hostings, earl of Pembroke, counterciain ed the office of Nappeter, but was distillowed.
- 11.—The said John earl of Pembroke, claimed in right of the castle of Pembroke and Temby monor, to bear the second swood before the king, and also to bear the great golden spurs.—Elouad; and the sword porne for him by Edward Flortimer, earl of March.
- 12.—RICHIED FITZ-ALAN, Earl of Arundel, the Butler in chief, by reason of his manor of bill-decton in Kent.;—Allowed.
- 13.--The Cirizens, and Mayor of London to attend (in his own person) as chief Cup Bearer.

<sup>\*</sup> The manor of Ashele afterwards came into the han is of the crown; and was granted by queen Mary to Henry Both dinguichly and others, to hold by the fourth part of a knight's fee; so that the coronation service dropped, the teaure being now of a very different nature.

<sup>†</sup> This appears to have been founded on the principle this his mother, holding the manor indower, was halv for library the service attached not to the heir, but to the crown-tenus in possession.

<sup>†</sup> This manor was parcel of the serjeanty of the earls of Arundel, appertaining to their office of Butlerage. Lib. Full vol. ii, p. 37-35.



14. Sir Joes Discook, to be King's Champion, by virtue of Activelsby monor.

15.—Sir Baldwin Falville counterclaimed the said office, as annexed to Tamworth Castle; these two claims have been already fully detailed.\*

16.-William Lord Latimer, and John, the son and heir of John Lord Moubray of Axholme, petitioned for the office of High Almoner, as heirs in descent to William Beauthamp, haron of Bedford: the claim was allowed as to the office, but the lord Latimer was nominated to perform it.

<sup>\*</sup> An eld Chrenicle thus relates a part of the Champion's proceeding; viz -" in the meane time sir John Dimmocke " that civilized to be the King's Champion had been at the " king's arriotic and stable, where he had chosen according " to his tenure, the best princur, save one; and the best " seed, save one; so that the said sir John Dimmecke hav-" ing armed himself, and being mounted on horsebacke " came to the Abbeir Cates, with two riding before him, the " one earrying his speare, and the other his shield, staiong " there till mass should be ended. But the load Henrie Per-" cle Lord Marshall, appointed to make wale before the king, with the duke of Lancuster Lord Steward, the lord ' Thomas of Woodstock Lord Constable, and the lord mar-" shall's brother sir Thomas Percie, being all mounted on " great horses, come to the knight and told him, that he " ought not to come at that time, but when the king was at " dinner and therefore it should be good for him to unarme himself for awhile, and take his ease and rest, till the appointed time were come; so the knight did, as the lord marshall willed him."

- 17.—WILLIAN Walcor, for the tenure of the manor of Addington in Surry's, proyed to serve the king with a certain dish called Dilligrout.—Allowed.
- 18.—Richard Lyon, in right of the manor of Lyston, demanded to serve the king with Wafers.—Allowed.\*
- 19.—The Basons of the Civour Ports, to beauthe Canopy over the King's head on four staves of silver, what four bells at the four corners, to have the same for their fees, and to dine at the higher table in the hall on the king's right hand.—Allowed.
- 20.—John Fitz-John, for the monor of Scoulton, alias Bourdeleys in Norfolk, to be chief Larderer. 1—Allowed.

<sup>•</sup> This manor was also called Bardoh he form that foodly which obtained it in marriage with the honess of Agraillant which the honess of Agraillant which the honess of Bardol lomew Cheney, who held the same by carje any of distinct a coose at the king's coronation to the savicular in the royal. Givehen, this of stoods Exempt, p. 450; ettain Placit. Coron. 39 Henry III Rot. 29 Derso.

<sup>+</sup> This manor was the ancient-inheritance of the family of Lyston, where they were settled in the time of Henry H and held lands by the serie any of making and placing my Wafers before the king on the coronation day. Vid. 1 h.c. april Chelmsford 39 Hen. 1H. enam Lib. Food, vol. ii. p. 245. By the Lystons the manor was atlenated to Richard Liver, and his heirs. He was a famous wine merchant in London, and was beheaded by Wat Tyler, whose master he had been.

<sup>†</sup> This effice was anciently in the family named the Bo-deleys, of which the record states, viz. Flugh de Burdetes

21 .- RICHARD HERYNG, for the manor of Catterhalf in Surry, Sought to be Usher to the Wing's Chamber: but as the office was found not to concern the coronation, his petition was rejected, and he was left to his remedy (if any) at common law.

Besides these services, which were of ancient and indefinite origin, others of no less antiquity have been claimed, and allowed, and exercised at subsequent coronations; to which have been superadded several offices of honor by the grant of later monarchs. Of these,

At the Coronation of Henry IV .- HENRY Peacy earl of Northumberland, claimed in right of the Isle of Man, which at that time was granted to him and his heirsb by the said king, claimed to Rei Pat 1 bear on the king's left side a naked sword, (called Lancaster) being the same with which the king was girded, when he, as duke of Lancaster, entered the ports of Holderness. This office the earl performed accordingly; but afterwards with his son Henry Lord Percy (sirnamed Hotspur) rebelling against the king, he was attainted, and the Isle of Man taken from him, which thereupon was given by king Henry to sir John Stanley, knight, in fee,

and and a statement of the statement of

tenet quandam S'antiam in Sculethon' p'svicium Lardar' D'ni Reg' Lib. Fad. vol. ii. p. 209. Açain, - D'na Lauretta ten' in Sculeton C Solid' terr' p' Sjanciam existend' Lardarius in Lardario D'ni Reg'-(Ibid. p. 343.

17. pars 2

VI.

to hold by the sorder of presenting to his Majesty and his him kings of England, two homes on Ref. Pet 7 the day of their coronation. Set

At the Coronation of James I.—ROBERT RAT-CLIFFE, earl of Essex, claimed to be Driffer to the king, under a patent granted to his givest grandfather, Robert the first earl, and to the teirs make of his body; by Henry VIII, the 11th July, in the 25th year of his reign; which office Heary, the second earl performed at the coronation of Edward

At the same Coronation—Henry, Evel of Lincoln, claimed to bear the cross, according to a putent granted to him, by queen Elizabeth the 14th of her reign.

At the same Coronation.—Sir John Leveson claimed in right of the maner of Torrells in Essex, to be Napperer to the king's household, or to the king on his coronation day.—On this occasion his claim was allowed.

<sup>•</sup> This grant was a special reservation of service to be performed to the heirs of king Henry who might be longs of England. The family of king Henry terminated with Henry VI. and another family obtained the crown: that family was also supplanted by another, which was neither heir to the house of Lancaster, or of York. Had the words of the patent been "suis successoribus regibus Anglia" instead of "suis haredibus" their import or meaning would have been less doubtful.

<sup>†</sup> This manor had long been the inheritance of the Torrell family, of which Morant in both volumes of his History of

It the Cormetion of William and Morga-Francis. Viscour Newcour, as Treasurer of the Household, claimed to distribute the medals of gold and silver, see as his predecessors had done from ancient time, and as he himself had done at the corporation of James 11.2. This was referred to the king, who afterwards appointed the said viscount to distribute the said meals, excepting those which were to be distributed in the House of Commons, which were appointed to be given by Henry Powlle the Speaker.

As the grand ceremonial of the coronation of lames II, established a formulary for the proceedings on subsequent similar occasions; and as the

Essex makes ample mention. It was holden by this serjeanty as appears by Lib. Rub. Scace. 13 Joh. p. 137. It came to sir John Leveson by alicuntion from the Turnells. There were other monors in everal counties, as Little Missendan in Packinghamshire, believe by similar services of being the King's N. pager, or newing the case of his linear, Sec., but they do not attach to the ceremony of the coronation day. Indeed the serjeanty of the Forrells according to the Lib. Ford, was partly arrentated in the time of Henry III.

<sup>\*</sup> This does not appear in the list of claims or clerred to the commissioners for the corollation of James II.: nor does, the office appear among those chiefed at any former coronation. It might be a prescriptive custom exaction for the King's Treasurer to distribute the corollation medals, but there are no records to shew, that he always did so; or that the king had not a right to nominate any one at his pleasure. In attentumes, probably the Almenter of the day, might be the royal distributor of these particular memorials.



right of exercise of services was then most particularly investigated and settled, which have consinued the same in all after coronations, including that of his present Majesty (saving any variation which may have taken place, from several of the tenures having changed their owners by alienation or descent,) it may not be amiss here to set forth, the form by which proclamation was then made for the respective claimants to prefer their petitions, as also who they were, the nature of their demands, and who were approved or disallowed.

The ceremony of the proclamation is thus set

<sup>4</sup> Sandford's Coron, of Jas.II, Offic.

forthd by Mr. Sandford, viz.:

Friday, 20th March, 1634.

It was this day ordered by his Majesty in council, that three of his Majesty's heralds at arms, assisted by four of his Majesty's serjeants at arms, and several of his Majesty's trumpets, should on the morrow, being the 21st of March cause his Majesty's royal proclamation, bearing date the 6th of the said month, declaring his Majesty's royal pleasure touching his royal coronation, and the solemnity thereof, to be proclaimed in the usual places of this city in the manner and form accustomed.

In obedience whereunto, Lancaster, Richmond, and Somerset heralds, being appointed by the rest of the officers of arms to perform the service, repaired to Whitehall about ten the next day, where being accompanied with four of his Majesty's ser-

jeants at arms, eight trumpets, and two marshal's men, all on horseback fronting the court gate; the said Lancaster Herald 'ther the trumpets had thrice sounded read the said proclamation, by short periods or paragraphs, which was thereupon proclaimed aloud by Richmond herald aforesaid. From thence they proceeded through the Strand, in this order, viz.

#### TWO MARSHAL'S MEN.

#### EIGHT TRUMPETS,

two and two.

#### SOMERSET HERALD,

in his Majesty's Coat of Arms, with a serjeant at arms on his left side, having his mace on his shoulder.

#### RICHMOND HERALD,

with another serjeant at arms on his left hand, in like manner.

#### LANCASTER HERALD,

bearing the proclamation, between two serjeants at arms in like manner.

And having passed through Temple-bar, they drew up against the Inner Temple Gate, where they made a second proclamation in the former manner:—and lastly at the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, between the hours of twelve and one (being the time of full change) they proclaimed it a third time, which ended with loud acclamations, &c.

## THE PROCLAMATIONS

# Fames, A.

Withtreas we have resolved by the favor and blessing of God to colcorate the selemnity our raval coronation and also the coronation of our dearly beloved consert the queen upon the 25rd day of April being St. Georg 's day next, at our palace at Westminster. And Jorasmuch as by ancient customs and usages of this realm, as also in regard of divers tenures of sanday manors, hands, and other hereditaments many of our loving suijects do claim, and are bound to do and perform divers several services on the said day, and at the time of the coronation, as in times precedent, their ancestors, and those from whom they claim have done and performed at the coronations of our famous progenitors and predecessors kings and queens of this real a. We therefore out of our princely care for the preserv tion of the lawful rights and inheritances of our loving subjects, whom it may concern. have thought fit to give notice and publish our resol-tion therein, and do hereby give notice of, and publish the same accordingly. And we do hereby further signify, that by our commission under our great seal of England we have appointed and au-

<sup>\*</sup> At the coronation of his majority George III, the form and words of the Proclamation were nearly the same as these.

thorized our right trusty and well beloved councilthrs A. B. C. D. &c. or any three or more of them to receive, hear an i determine the petitions and claims, which shall be to them exhibited by our loving subjects in this behalf. And we shall appoint our said Commissioners for that purpose to sit in the painted chamber of our palace at Westminster, upon the 24th day of this mouth, March. at nine o'Clock in the forenoon of that day, and from time to time to adjourn as to them shall seem meet for the execution of our said communication of our said commission. Which we do thus publish, to the intent that all such persons whom it may any ways concern, may know when and where to give their attendance for the exhibiting of their petitions and claims concerning their services before mentioned to be done and performed unto us at our said coronation. And we do hereby signify unto all and every our subjects whom it may concern that our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby straightly charge all persons of what rank or quality soever they be, who either upon our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices or tenur s or otherwise are to do any service at the said day or time of our coronation, that they do duly give their attendance accordingly, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this, they or any of them, are not to fail as they will answer the contrary at their perils, unless upon shewing

special reasons by ourself under our hand to be allowed we shall dispense with any of their services or attendances.

Given at our Court of Whitehall the 6th day of March, 1684-5, in the first year of our reign.

### CLAIMS

OF

#### OFFICES AND SERVICES

AT

#### THE CORONATION OF JAMES II.

1.-The LORD GREAT CHAMBERTAIN of England claimed to carry the king his shirt and cleaths the morning of the coronation, and with the Lord Chamberlain to dress the King; to have forty yards of crimson velvet for a robe, also the king's bed and

<sup>\*</sup> It was at this coronation that the Barons first wore their robes of velvet: viz.

Thesday 3rd March, 1684.—The king acquainted the lords of the council that some of the barons had moved him, that in regard they had coronets granted them by the late king, his majesty would please that they might now by his special favor, at the approaching coronation wear their robes of velvet instead of cloth las the earls do with the usual distinction of bars of Minever i. e. with capes of Minever powdered, with two bars or rows of Ermine.) This request shortly afterwards was granted them accordingly, by patent under the great seal, dated at Westminster, 2nd April, 1st James II.



bedding, and furniture of his chamber where he lay the night before, with his wearing apparel and night gown: also to serve the king with water before and after dinner, and to have the basons and towels and cup of assay.—Allowed, except the cup of assay: but as chief officer of the Ewery, he had two large gilt chased basons, and one gilt chased ewer. He received the forty yards of velvet: and the rest of the fees were compounded for £200.

- 2.—The King's Champton claimed his office, as lord of Scrivelsby manor in Lincolnshire, to perform the said office, and to have a gold cup and cover, with the horse on which he rides, the saddle, armour, and furniture and twenty yards of crimson satin.—Allowed: except the twenty yards of satin. The cup thirty-six ounces.
- 3.—The Load of the Manor of Laston in Essex, claimed to make wafers for the king and queen and to serve them up to their table, and to have all the instruments of silver and other metal used about the same, with the linen, and certain proportions of ingredients and other necessaries, and liveries for two men.—Allowed; and the vice, with the lords' consent, performed by the king's officers. The fees compounded for £30.
- 4.—The Lord Mayor, and Citizens or London claimed to serve the king with wine after dinner in a gold cup, and to have the same cup and cover for his fee; and with twelve other citizens by them appointed, to assist the chief Butler of England in the butlership, and to have a table on the left hand

of the half.—It is chim was not allowed, because the charact of the city was then suzed into the king's hands. They were however permitted, exgration, to execute the office and to dinc in the half: and moreover, they had a gold cup and cover of twenty ounces of the gold for their fee.

The said Lond Mayou and Critician also claimed to serve the one in it like manner: but the claim for the before-mentioned reasons had rice, was disallowed.

- 5.—The Mayor and Bundessis of Oxford by. Charter claimed to serve in the office of Butlers' ip to the aby with the Citizens of London, with the first the stobelonging.—Allowed, and to have three maple cups for their fee, and also ex gratia, a large gift boal and cover, of 119 ounces.
- 6—The Lord of the Manor of Barbole in Addington, Surrey, claimed to find a mon to make a mess of grout in the king's kitchen, and that the king's master cook might perform that service.\*—Allowed; and the said lord of the manor brought it up to the king's table.
- 7.—THE LOBD OF THE MANOR OF ILMER, in Bucks, claimed to be Marshal, Surveyor, and

<sup>•</sup> There was a serjeanty of Usher of the king's kitchen on the principal feast days: \*iz.

Serjantia Rogii de Axssewell in Axssewell p' quà debuit esse Hostilari' in coquina D'ni Rog' in restis principalib'z.—Lib. Fred. vol. ii. p. 281.

Conservator of his Majesty's laceks in England, with diversities and the nomination of an interesting the cers.—Not advised, because not respecting the Coronation:

8.—The Lieb occurs Mayor of Little Welnon who at that dime was also seised of the balliwicks of keeper of the king's back hounds, chimed to be keeper and master of the same, and to
keep twenty-bar back hounds and sixteen harriers, and to have certain fees, and liveries for
hi aself and servants.—Disallowed, for the same
reason as the former. †

9.—The Moster of the King's Great Wardrose claimed to receive from his deputy, a pail of

Several monors were holden by the service of keeping the king's harriers; but none of these were ever corollation offices.

This manor was granted in 12th Edward III. (Pat. Rot. m. 12. to John in Moons in fee, to hold by the serjeanty of keeping the king's Lowks and other birds; but the service is not mentioned to attach to attending on the coronation day. The manor was holden by William Fitz-Bouned in the time of Henry III, by the source of being Mushal of the King's Howks read other Blads. (Lib. Fod. vol. ii. p. 200.) By which service also, the manor of Esseton in Kent, was similarly holden by Albreda de Jurpenville. (Lib. Fod. vol. ii. p. 37.) The manor of flurst in Kent, was holden in serjeanty of keeping the king's hawks. (Table.)

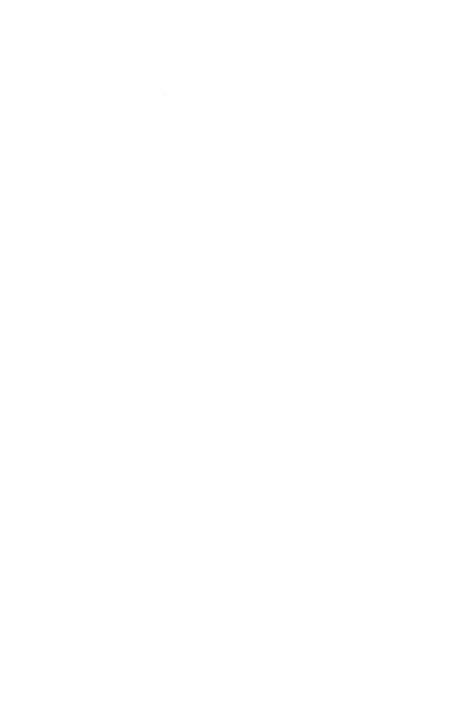
<sup>†</sup> This manor was granted by Heary VI, to William Browns, esq. by the service aforementioned, with an allowance of \$40 per announ to him and his heirs male. Rot. Pat. 27 Hen. VI, in S. pars 2.:

cloth of gold, and to carry it to the altar for the king to offer; and that his deputy should attend near garter king at arms in a robe of scarlet cloth, with a gold crown embroidered on the left sleeve.

Not allowed.

- 10.—The Clerk of the Great Wardrobe claimed to bring a rich pall of cloth of gold, to be held over the king's head while he is anointed, as also the armit of cloth of tissue, and to attend near garter king at arms in a robe of scarlet cloth, with a crown embroidered on the left sleeve.—Not allowed.
- 11.—The Master of the Horse to the King, claimed to attend at the coronation, as Serjeant of the Silver Scullery, and to have all the silver dishes and plates served on that day to the king's tables, with the fees thereto belonging, and to take assay of the king's meat at the kitchen dresser bar.—Not allowed, because not claimed heretofore, but left to make application to the king, who was pleased to allow the said service and fees, as the duke of Albemarle enjoyed them on the coronation of Charles II. by virtue of the same post.
- 2.—The Lord of the Manor of Nether Bilsington in Kent, claimed to present the king with three maple cups by himself or deputy.\*—Allowed.

<sup>\*</sup> Serjantia de Bilseton que quond'a fuit comitis Arundell' p' quà debuit esse pinc'na Reg' alienata est in 'p'te p' div'sas p'tic'as.—Lib. Twd. vol. ii. pp. 37—8.



13.—The LORD OF THE MANOR OF WYNFRED, in Dorsetshire, claimed to serve the king with water for his hands, and to have the bason and cover for his fee.—Not allowed.\*\*

14.—The DUKE OF NORFOLK, (as first earl) claimed to redeem the sword offered by the king at the altar, and to carry it before his Majesty in his return to his palace, and reservation of other rights and dignities with fees, &c. and also as earl of Surrey claimed to carry the second sword before the king, with all privileges and dignities thereto belonging.—Neither of these claims admitted as not allowed at the last coronation.

16.—The Earl of Exeter, Sir George Blunder and Thomas Snaggs, esq. as seised of several parts of the barony of Bedford, respectively claimed to execute the office of Almoner, and as the fees of that office, to have the silver alms bason, and the distribution of all the silver therein, and of the cloth spread for their Majesties to walk on; as also the fine towel, a tun of Wine, &c.—On reference to the king to appoint which of them he pleased, the earl of Exeter was appointed pro hac vice, with a salvo jure to the other two parties, but the silver dish and the cloth from the throne in Westminster Hall, to the west door of the Abbey, were only allowed; the court granted 305 onnces of gilt plate in two large chased basons.

<sup>\*</sup>This Service according to the record was to be performed on Christmas and Easter day. Lib. Fæd. vol. i. p. 728. But vide ibid, p. 715. viz. p'serviciu' camarii in capite de Dno' R.



- claimed to instruct the king, in the rites and ceremonies used at the corchation; to assist the archbishop in divine service; to have the custody of the coronation robes; to have robes for the dean, and his three chaplains, and for sixteen ministers of the said church; the royal habits put off in the church, the several oblations. furniture of the church, canopy, staves and bells, and the cloth on which their majesties walk from the west door of the church to the theatre, &c.—Allowed, except the custody of the regalia; and the fees referred to the king's pleasure.
- 18.—The Churchwarders or St. Margaret's, Westminster, claimed to have the cloth dying in their parish) whereon the king goes in procession, for the use of the poor.
- 19.—The VICAR AND CHURCHWARDENS OF ST MARTIN'S IN THE FIELDS claimed a Share in the said cloth for their poor:—but these claims were only read, and not admitted.
- 20.—The Earl Marshal of England claimed to appease the debates that might arise in the kingl-house on that day: to keep the doors of the same, and of the Abbey, &c. and to dispose of the places to the nobles, &c. with all fees belonging thereunto.—Disallowed as unprecedented, and in several respects counter-claimed by the lord great chamberlain.

- 21. The Lord of the Manor of Ashele in in Norfolk, claimed to perform the office of Napperer, and to have all the table lines when taken away.—Not allowed, because not made out.\*\*
- 22.—The Earn of Derry as seised in fee of the Isle and Castle of Pelham and dominion of Man, claimed to present the king with two falcons on this day.—Allowed, and the falcons presented accordingly.
- 23.—The Earl of Kent claimed to carry the great spurs before the king; but the same being counter-claimed by the lord Grey de Ruthyn, was allowed to the latter, who bore them accordingly. The claim of the duke of Norfolk, as earl of Surrey to the same honor, being also rejected.
- 24.—The Barons of the Cinque Ports claimed to carry the canopy over the king, and to have the same; with all the staves and bells for their fees, and to dine in the Hall on the king's right hand.—Allowed.
- 25.—The LORD OF THE MANOR OF SCOULTON alias Bourdelies in Norfolk, claimed to be chief Larderer, and to have for his fees, the provisions remaining after dinner in the larder.—Allowed, together with the office of Caterer.

<sup>•</sup> Because the serjeanty had come to the re-possession of the crown; and the manor had been re-granted to hold by a different tenure.

- 26.—This service was counter-claimed by the I.ORD OF THE MAYOR OF ESTON AD MONTH in Essex, but it appearing to the king on reference, that other honors were severally holden by the same service; the former was appointed pro hac vice with a salvo jure to the latter.
- 27.—The LORD OF THE MANOR OF WYSKSOPI claimed to find the king a right hand glove, and support his right arm while he held the see, tre.—Allowed.
- 28.—The Bishers of Durhau, and Bath and Welles claimed to support the king in the procession.—Allowed.
- 29.—The Lord of THE Mayor of FYRGNITH, in Essex, claimed to be Chamberlain to the Queen for that day, and to have the queen's bed and furniture, the basons, &c. belonging to the office, and to have a clerk in the exchequer to demand and receive the queen's gold.—Disaltowed, as not established.

Ran, de Mepteshal held the manor of Mepteshal proqua debuit esse Lardarius, D'ni Reg' singlis dieb'z. Lib. Foed. vol. ii. 207-8. Vide Lib. Rub. Scace. 13 Joh. f. 137.

Hugh de Bindelag' held in Noriolk a serjeanty by the service of the king's larder. Lib. Feed, vol. ii. 353.

Hasted in his History of Kent, (vol. vi. p. 7, 8vo edit.) says that sir Hugh de Leyborne held the manor of Mere by the service of walking principal Lardner at the king's coronation. This manor however, on the death of his grand-daughter Juliana without issue, escheated to the crown.



- 30.—The Lord of the Manor of Great Wimondeley, Herifordshire, claimed as chief Cup Bearer to serve the king with the first cup, of silver gilt at dinner, and to have the cup for his fee.\*— Allowed.
- 31.—The Lord of the Manor of Herdon, in Essex, claimed to hold the bason and ewer to the king, by virtue of one moiety, and the towel by virtue of another moiety of the said manor, when the king washes before dinner.—Allowed as to the towel only.†
- 32.—The Duke of Norfolk, as earl of Arundel, and ford of Kenninghall manor, in Norfolk, claimed to perform by deputy the office of chief Butler of England, and to have for his fees the best cup of gold and cover, with all the vessels, and wine remaining under the bar, and all the pots and cups, except those of gold and silver in the wine celler after dinner.—Allowed with only a cup and ewer, which was 32 ounces of pure gold.

<sup>\*</sup> The record runs, viz.—Ric' de Argentu' tenet Wilemu'deslea de D'no Reg' p' Sjant' soil', ad s'viend' de una cupa argentea ad coronac'oem D'ni Reg' & Ancessores sui tenuer'nt de Ancessor' D'ni Reg' de vet'i feoffam' to p' idem servicium, Lib. Foed, vol. ii. 258.

<sup>†</sup> There appears to have been other lands holden by a similar service, viz. "Ida Triket tenuit quandum terram in Brembeleg' p' sijant' tenendi unu' manulu' ad manus d'ni Regad coronaccem sua! Lib. Food, vol. ii. 615.

Besides these claims his grace the arch-bishop of Canterbury, as his fee, according to ancient usage, received the purple velvet chair, cushion and footstoot, whereon he sits at the coronation.

The officers of the removing wardrobe, as usual, received as their fee, the pall of cloth of gold, holden over the king at his coronation.



#### REMARKS

UPON THE

#### CORONATION OFFICES and SERVICES.

In considering the nature and origin of these high and honomry functions, it may be worthy of remark, that most, if not all the great offices of the Court were in uncient time adjunct to the possession and inheritance of certain lands; and, in the same way as the olicers of the royal court and household, held of the kings divers manors by particular services in Leu of salaries, -so, many of the great nobility had officers of the same denomination holding of them minor estates by similar services, on the like account.

Thus, the baron of Halton, was high constable and marshal to the earl of Chester, and the baron wide Dugof Montalt was his high steward.4 The family of Boteler (or Butler) of Oversley, took its surname from their office of butler to Robert earl of Mellent and Leicester. The barons Mevnill of Wherltone, b Durable ut held that manor of the archbishop of York, by the \*Lisch 16 Edw tenure of being his cup-bearer on the day of his inthronization. Numerous other instances of these

dale's Baronage & Leicester's Che

III n. 37.

4 Orig. 2 Edw. official tenures might be cited,4 which in some re-III. Roz. S. spect are interesting, but yet are too extensive for Warw. dilation in a work so concise as the present.

> But to return to the subject of the royal tenures, it is to be noticed, that exclusive of the respective services already set forth, there were others performable on the same occasion, but from their not being mentioned in any of the coronation rolls. it may be concluded, escheated to the erown at some time or other, and were not again granted out upon the same reserved conditions. Of these,

Orig. 6 Edw. the public records particularize, viz." H. Rot. 9,

Ess.

That Walter le Somenour held at the time of his decease, the manor of Ashwell, "p' secicium " inveniendi brochias ad assaud carnes Regum " Angl' tempore coronacois eo ralem & qd svicium " illud arrentatum est in Sccio uro p' dimid' " mare' annui redditus, Sc."

John, son and heir of John de Goldington and Catherine his wife, held a moiety of the manor of Spryngefeld, which was holden of the king in chief Oriz 32 Edw. as of the honor of Peverell, for providing medietatis III. Rot. 7, " uni' feodi militis ac t'eia p'te centum solidatar " redditus in Hamletto de Chateleye in Villa de " Magna Leghes qui quidem redditus tenet de R.

" in capite p' svicium reddendi R. unam ulnam " panni de Scarleto peii sex solidor' & octo denar' " ad coronacoem R."

Elias, son and heir of John de Daubeneye, held the manor of Kingeshome with the appurte-

nances' of the king in capite "p' servicium custo- Odg. Edv. " diendi ostium panetarie R. die coronacois R." Glouc

Besides these serieanties, the manor of Svenes (now Shene) in Surrey was holden by the family of Belet, by the service of being the king's butler; but the record which sets out this office, rather purports that it attached to the king's household, and not to a function to be performed on the coronation day only, viz.3 " Syencs quod fuit d'nicu s Lib. Foel. v " d'ni reg' H. ret' dedit manin de Syenes ances-" sorib'z Mich' Belet qui nuc' tenet p' sjantiam " pinc'ne." But it nevertheless is said by Matthew Paris, and also by Dugdale, that Michael Belet Mat. Par. to at the solerin nuprials of Henry III, exercised the Dugd Baron. office of butler as his right. This service however does not appear to have obtained any further nemorable notice.

v. i. p. 514

The coronation roll of James II. already cited seems to comprehend all those high and honorary claims, which have been sanctioned by long usage, and a series of inheritance. But previous to a dissertation upon them, it may be right to say something with respect to two principal officers on that great solemnity, of whom that roll makes no mention.

1.—The LORD HIGH STEWARD OF ENGLAND was formerly hereditary, though now only temporary, being only constituted for the occasion of some parliamentary state trial, or a coronation ceremony .- Sir William Dugdale's attributes this of- k Ib.d. p. 244

fice to the possession of the family of Grentemaismill, and to have been holden by virtue of the tenure of the maner of thinkley in Loiestershire.

Knighton P. Knighton also asserts that Grentemai-nill held Hinckley by the grand seejeanty Newschallie Anglie, but others quest a whether tither Hinckley, or the office were ever in the possession of the said family. Historians name four persons to have holden the office, viz.

- 1.—Haraldis, steward to Edward the Confessor.
  - 2 .- Housely, successor to Haraldus.
  - 3 .- WILLIAM FITZ-OSBERN, earl of Hereford.
- 4.—Henry, youngest son of William the Conqueror.

Mr. Nicholls in his History and Antiquities of Leicester seems to think that Hinckley, and the office were acquired by the marriage of Robert de Bellomout, earl of Leicester, with Amicia daugnter of Ralph de Wayer, or Gauder earl of Noriolk, and grand-daughter of William Fitz-Osbern, earl of Heretord, and not by the marriage of his son Robert Blanchmane, earl of Leicester, with Petronilla the daughter and co-heiress of Hugh de Grentemaisnill. Be this circumstance as it may, the office of high steward of England was enjoyed by the subsequent parts of Leicester, till by the death and forfeiture of Simon de Montfort, it fell to the crown, and was then by king Henry III.

conferred upon I haund his second sor, to whom he also give the cold ion soil Lime were Leicester and Darby to hold to him and the heirs or his braly for ever : who reby the sold office and honors b came innerstances in fee, and as such descended to his gond-daughter Bl nich, who at length proved the sole heiress of her family, and married Join of Gient, fourth sen of king Edward III. which John was thereupon created dake of Languager. At the coronation of Richard II. he sate as high constable of England, and claimed div rs privileges as before stated. His son, Henry o. Bolingbroke becoming afterwards king by the name of Houry IV. the high honors, offices and immerse estates of the house of Lancaster, became marged in the royal dignity, and that large patrices we still forms a part of the crown revenue, by its appropriate distinction of the duchy lands of Lancuster.

2.—The office of High Constable of Eng-LAND was likewise once hereditary, though now only exercised up a some grand occasion. Historians differ as to who was the first High Vide Spelia. Constable after the Norman conquest, though all agree that Milo the son of Walter de Gloucester, was appointed to that situation by Maud the empress by whom he was also created earl of Hereford in fee. Camden says that the empress constituted him her constably, and that his poster ty assumed the name of constable of England. He had five sons, Roger, Walter, Heary, William and Mahel who succeeded each other respectively (excepting William, who deceased in the

G1085, p. 173

life time of his elder brother Henry) buy all dying without issue. Margery their elder sister carried both the office and the earldom into the family of Bohun, by marriage with Humphrey the third of that name and grandson of Humphrey who came over with the Conqueror. Henry, grandson to the said Humphrey, and Margaret had the earldon " Milles's Cat. and constableship confirmed to him by king John," and from him through divers descents came Humphrey the last Bohun, earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northempton, and constable of England, who left only two daughters his co-heiresses; of these, viz. Eleanor the eldest, married Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester; and Mary the youngest, Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV.

> \* The Bohuns held the manors of Harefield, Newnam. and Whitenhurst in Gloucostershire per servicium essendi Constabularium Anglia. On partition of the inheritance among his co-heirs, the manor of Whitenhurst was given to Henry of Bolingbroke and his wife. The other manors were assigned to the duke of Glonecster. From this partition, there was a noticeable judgment given in the reign of Henry VIII, respecting the office of constable, viz. ist-That the office was annexed to the lands, and as such was descendable to the heirs, although females. 2nd-That while they were unmarried they might constitute a deputy to perform the office in their name, but after marriage, the husband of the eldeought alone to exercise the duties. 3rd-That though part of the lands charged by the service had come to the king (i. e. by the accession of Henry IV.) yet the office ought to remain entire to the eldest; moreover that it was legal for the king to renounce the service, that he might not be obliged to do an office unbecoming his dignity. (Vide Spelman's Glossary. p. 172.

of Honor p. 1064



By reason of this marriage the duke of Gloucester claimed the office of Ligh constable at the cononation of Richard II. This noble duke had a daughter Anne, who eventually became his sole heiress, and married to her first husband. Edmund earl of Stafford, by whom she had a son Humphrey earl of Stafford, who by Henry VI. was created duke of Buckingham, and was great grandfather to Edward Stafford dake of Buckingham beheaded by order of Heary VIII. the 17th May, 1521, on which event, the king took into his hands the office of high constable of England, from which period to the present, no person has been appointed but pro hac vice of some very important occasion.



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## REFERENCE

TO THE

#### CORONATION ROLL OF JAMES II

I .- THE Lord Great Chamberlain of England was a personal honor granted in fee by king Henry I. to Aubrev de Vere. " to hold the same, with ad-." the liberties and privileges thereto belonging, as " fully and honourably as Robert Malet who had " been banished and disinherited, had holden the " said office." His son, another Aubrey, was created by Henry II. earl of Oxford; from whom descended Henry the eighteenth Vere earl of Oxford. who died without issue in 1025, on which event toearldom went to the next heir male; but the office of Great Chamberlain was claimed by and was allowed to Robert Bertie, lord Willoughby of Eresby. son and heir of Mary, only sister of Edward earl of Oxford, and heir of the whole blood to the said earl Henry."

By virtue of this adjudication, the family of Bertie obtained this high office, which continued in

This claim forming a very interesting case, may be seen at large in Collins's Parliamentary Precedence, p. 173 & seq.

their possession till the drain of Robert duke of Anenster, in 1770, without issue, when his sisters became his cosh is seed of woom, hely Priscilla-B abara-Eliza sah married Peter Burreil, esq., and Lidy Georgiana-Charlotte, married George-James rarl of Cholmondeley

Bet yeen these Indies the barony of Willoughby de Eresby tell into abevance, and the office of Great Chamberlain became their joint inheritance, for the performance whereof Mr. Burrell was appointed their deputy, and also knighted, his lady having likewise the barony of Willoughby given to her.

II .- The claim of the King's Champion has been amply narrated before.

III.—The manor of Lyston presents a curious tist of ingredients for the performance of its ser- P Ex Coron. vice, viz. :

Rot. Geo. L.

Une pipe de flower xxx loaves de sugar

xx lb. de almonds purixile

ii lb. de powder de zinger

& lb. de saifron pur bastrons

i pipe de osey

iii gallons d'ovle

i dozeine de towailles de Paris

i dozeine aulnes de lyn pur covertures.

ii Paris bulters

xl aulnes de streinours

xx aulnes de canvas

i dozeine basins & bolles pur battre fuel sufficoant vesture pur nostre supplyant & deux hommes.

I.

## THE SERVICE

OF THE

# LORD MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF LONDON.

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THE first mention of this service is by Roger de Hoveden and other historians, in their account of the coronation of Richard I. on which occasionall those who claimed to perform any office by tenure, prescription, or grant, executed the same; and among these the chief magistrate of London, who then was denominated Bailiff, officiated in the office of the Butlery. This was at the first coronation of the king; for it is stated, that at his second coronation, the citizens of Winchester disputed with those of London\* the right to the exercise of this honorary service, but a free gift of 200 marks to the king, obtained the confirmation of the privilege to the Londoners, who have ever since continue the enjoyment thereof.

<sup>\*</sup> In the History of Winchester (vol. ii. p. 60. Edit. 12mo it is mentioned that at this re-coronation, the Citizens of Winchester served as Butlers of the Kitchen, their office of Butlers of the Pantry having been before that time disposes of to the Citizens of London.

By what right the citizens of L indon officiated on this occasion, or whether they ever did so on any prior coronation, does not appear; but it seems that in this reign, the king granted them many privileges, and first settled the internal government of the city upon a regular footing. By some he is said to have first changed the title of the chief magistrate from that of Portgrave, to Mayor. Fabian however, (who was himself a sheriff of London, and wrote a chronicle of English affairs.) states that the name of mayor, was not given till the 10th of king John+ when Henry Pitz-Alwyn was the first, who died circa 15 John.

The most particular and clear description of this most ancient and distinguished franchise is thus set forth in the proceedings made before the court of claims holden preparatory to the coronation of Richard H. and in one of the old records in the Chamberlain's office of the city of London, viz.

Ex Lib. cust in Camer Load fol 75

<sup>\*</sup> It is rather noticeable that the mayor of Winchester is of more ancient standing than the mayor of London, the former (Florence de Lunn) being so appointed in 1184.

<sup>†</sup> Fabian is certainly incorrect:—for the following record will show that there was the title of mayor in the reign of Richard I. viz.

<sup>&</sup>quot; Burthu's del Chennay tenuit q'nd'a' p've in Edintun in d' capite de du'o rege p' s'jantium coquine et nescitur ex ugus dono & Ric rex dedit caudem p'te Petro filio nuforis "Lowi" cu' filia quesus Barthi—" (Lib. Fæd, vol. ii. p. 77.)

" The Mayor and Citizens of the city of " London, before the ford Steward, appearing ( , " the Recorder of the said City, claimed by mouth " according to the liberty and custom of the said " City, that the same Mayor, on account of his " office of Mayoralty may serve in his own pers a " our lord the king, on the day of his coronation. " as well in the hall, as after dinner in his cham-" ber de cepa auri, to serve him with a cap of " gold: and the same cup, when he departed from " the feast of the said lord the king, together with " an ewer of gold to have for his fee, and to carry " away with him. And that the other citizens. " who should be chosen by the city, ought to serve " the same day as butlers, in aid of the chief butler " as well at the table in the hall at dinner, as " after dinner in the chamber, to the nobles and " others, as the Mayors and Citizens of the said " city, their predecessors hitherto have, as is as-" serted been accustomed to do."

This claim having been duly considered, was allowed and executed accordingly.

Lib. K. fol. Among the City records also, is a large entry 17. a. S. Hen 6. & Lib. L. fol. 191. a. & Citizens before John Howard, first duke of Norbh. folk, high steward of England for the coronation of Richard III. when they claimed and were admitted, as well to execute the aloresaid office to the king, as to the queen his consort.

In the reign of Edward III, an extraordinary circumstance took place in the City with regard

to the fee claimed for the execution of the office, as will appear by the following copy of the petition presented to parliament by the mayor, translated Rot. Part 11 Edw. III. from the French into English, viz.

To our lord the King, and his council. Richard de Bettovne of London, sheweth,

" That whereas at the coronation of our lord " the king, that now is, he (Richard de Bettovne) " being then mayor of London, performed the of-" fice of butler with 300 valets clothed in one " livery, each carrying a white silver cup in his " hand, as other mayors of London time out of " mind, used to do at the coronation of the kings " your progenitors; and the fee appendant to " that service, that is to say, a gold cap with " a cover, and with an ewer of gold enamelled, " was delivered to him by assent of council, by " the hands of Sir Robert Woodhouse; and now " there comes an estreat out of the Exchequer " to the sheriff of London, for the levving of " £81. 124. 6d. for the said fee upon the goods and " chattles of the said Richard; wherein he prays " that remedy may be ordained him.

" And the mayor and citizens of Oxford are " bounden by charter to come to London at the coronation, to assist the mayor of London, in " serving at the feast, and so have always used



to do. Or if it please our lord the king and this council, we will willingly pay the fee, so that we may be discharged from that "service."

As by this perition, it is shewn that the state anciently used at the coronations by the mayors of London was very great: so, the roy il return to this time manifests itself to have been as mean and pitiful, by endeavouring to recover back the value of the necustomed fee. What renders the dirty attempt more remarkable, is, that it was made in the reign of that renowned, magnanimous, high-minded Prince, Edward III.:—the pride of England and the scourge of France.



V

# THE CLAIM.

OF THE

# MAYOR AND BURGESSES OF OXFORD.

THIS claim has its origin in very high antiquity; but when the privileges claimed were first granted, or first executed, is a point suspended in the obscurity of time.

The following copy of a Charter by queen Elizabeth, reciting per inspeximus, the other previous charters, granted by her predecessors kings of England to the burgesses of Oxford, will set forth the most early period, from which the claim in question seems traceable; and as the service is so connected with that of the mayor and citizens of London, it may be rather an acceptable document to prove the antiquity of the metropolitan claim.

CARTA PER ELIZ. REGINAM BURGENsibus Oxon concessa anno regni sui septimo, omnes priores cartas iisdem Burgensibus concessas recitans & confirmans. (De Rot. Confirmationum 7 Eliz. in Domo Conversorum London. No. 6.)

Elizabeth

ELIZABETHA dei gratia Angliæ, Francis & Hiberniæ regina, amailius ad quas litera (vanerunt, salutem). Inspeximus literas patentes Dui Edwardi nuper regis Angliæ sexti fratris nostri præcharissimi de confirmatione factas in hæc verba.

Edward VI.

præcharissimi de confirmatione factas in hæe verba.

—EDWARDUS sextas dei gratià Anglia. Franciæ & Hiberniæ rex fidei defensor & in terra Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ & Hiberniæ supremum caput, omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pvenerint salutem. Inspeximus literas Dui Rencici naper regis Angliæ octavi, patris præcharissimi de confirmatione fact s in hæe verba.—HENRICUS dei gratia rex Angliæ Franciæ & D'nus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos pre-

Henry VIII.

Franciæ & D'nus Hiberniæ, oamibus ad quos presentes literæ pvenerint salutem. Inspeximus literas patris D'ni Henrici aup' regis Angliæ septimi patris nostri charissimi de confirmatione factas in hæc verba.—HENRICUS dei gratia rex Angliæ & Franciæ & D'us Hiberniæ omnibus ad quos presentes de la patricia de del la patricia de la patricia del la patricia de la

Henry VII.

Edward IV. ras patent

ras patentes D'ni Edwardi nup' regis Angliæ quarti factas in hæc verba.—EDWARDUS dei gratià rex Angliæ & Franciæ & D'nus Hiberniæ omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pvenerint salutem. Inspeximus literas patentes D'ni Henrici sexti nup' de facto & non de jure regis Angliæ de confirmatione factas in hæc verba.—HENRICUS dei gratià rex

sentes literæ pvenerint salutem. Inspeximus lite-

Henry VI.

Angliæ, Franciæ & D'nus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pvenerint salutem. Inspesimus chartas D'ni Henrici nup' regis Angliæ avi nostri de confirmatione factas in hæc verba.—HEN-

Henry IV.

RICUS dei gratià rex Angliæ, Franciæ & Dines Hiberniæ, archiepis', epis', abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus

suis salutem. Inspeximus literas patentes D'ni Richardi nun rezis Angliæ secundi post conquestum, factas in hac verba. - RICHARDUS dei gra- Richard H. tià rex Auglia, Francia, & D'nus Hibernia omnibus ad quos presentes literæ gvenerint salutem. Inspeximus Charti D'ni Edwardi nup regis Angliæ avi nostri factas in hæc verba. EDWAR- Edward III. DUS dei gratia rex Anglia, D'uns Hibernia, & dux Aquitaniæ, archiepis', epis', abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præposicis, ministris, & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus Charta' D'ni Henrici quondam regis Angliæ progenitoris nostri, in hæc verba .- HENRICUS dei gratià rex Angliæ et dux Henry III Normanniæ, et comes Andegaviæ, archiepis', epis', abbatibus, comitibus, justiciariis, baronibus, viecomi tious, & omnibus fidelibus suis Franciæ & Angliæ et Normanniæ, salutem : Sciatis-me concessisse et confirmasse civibus meis de Oxenfordà omnes libertates & consuctudines & leges, & quietantias suas quos habuere tempore Regis Henrici avi nostri\*, nominatim, Guildam Mercatoriam cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus suis in terris & insulis & pasturis & aliis prinentiis. Ita qd aliquis qui non sit de Guildà illà aliquam mercaturam non faciet in civitate vel suburbio, nisi

<sup>\*</sup> In considering this statement, viz. "Henrici aci mei," coupled with the preceding, viz. "Progenitoris nestri," there appears some doubt whether this Charter may be taken as granted by Henry III. or by Henry III. the words of Henrici aci mei applying equally to both kings: but it most probably was a charter of Henry III. the great grandfather of Edward III. whose previous charter is just before mentioned.

sieut solchat tempore Regis Henvieravi mei, preteres concessi et confirmavi els qui sia quieti de Thelonio & Passagio, & omni consuctadine p totam Angliam & Normanniam p terram & aquam & o ripam maris, Biland & Bistrand, et hab ant omnes alias consuetudines et libertates et liges suas quos habent Communes cum Ciribus meis London et g'd ad Festrm meun mihi serrant com illis de Butteilleria mea, & faciant communiter cum eis Mercaturam suam infra London, & extra x in omnibus locis, et si dubitaverint vel concenderint de Judicio aliquo qui facere debeant de hoc London mittant Nuncios suos et qui Londinenses indejudicabunt, firmum & ratu' habeant & extra civitatem Oxentordiæ non placitent de aliquo unde calamniati sunt, sed de quocunque in placito ponentur se disrationabunt secundum leges & consuctudines civium London et non aliter, quia iosi et cives London sint de unà & eadem consuetudine & lege & libertate quare volo et firmiter præcipio of habeant & teneant pdictos libertates & leges & consuctudines suas & tenuras suas ita bene & in pace & libere & quiete & plene & honorifice cum saca & saca & toll & team, & infangemetheof, & cum omnibus aliis libertatibus & consuctudinibus & quietantiis suis, eas unquam melius habuerunt tempore regis Henrici avi mei" 'y sicut cires mei

<sup>\*</sup> If this be deemed a charter of Henry III, the words Henrici ari mei, apply to the time of Henry II. But if it be viewed as a charter of Henry II, then the said words Henrici ari mei, refer to Henry I, and show that the citizens of Oxford held their privileges in common [with the city et

London habert. TESTIBUS To.n. Canc. & R. g: Comite Corn. & Hourice Comite de Norfolea, & Richardo de Hum' Consub. & Warr. filio Ger: Camerario, & Man. Bisset Dapifero, & Jac. de Balballs apud Canthaurium.

Inspeximus etiam Cartam celebris memoriæ Domini Johnanis grand an regis Angli 2 progratioris nostri in hæ verba. JOHANNES dei gestja rex Anglia et Donines Hiberaile, dux Aquitanæ Norman' et Comes Antegavie, archiepis', epis', abbatibus, comitivas, baronibus, justiciarils, viscomitibus prepositis & omnibus badavis & fidelibus suis salutem. Sciutis nos concessiose & psenti chartà con ir nasse burgessibus Oxenford' villam de Oxenford tenendam de nobis & la redibus nostris ad firmam in ppetunin ad altiorem se' firma quani unquam readire salebût tempore Henrici regis patris nostri, vel regis Richardi fratris nostri de quâ firmà re-poad bunt in eleiem villà Vicecomiti nostro Oxenford' ad duos terminos Scaccarii nostri sc' ad terminum paschæ de una medictate. & ad festà Sti. Michelis de alterà mediatate quare volumus & firmiter problems quad pdieti Burgases habeaut & teneant policiam villam com omnibus ptinentiis & libertatibus & liberis consuctadinibus

London, so far back as that reign. But the name of Reginald earl of Cernwall being recited among he subscribing witnesses, evidently proves that he charter is one granted by Henry III. the said Reginald being that monarch's younger brother.

suis in terris in aquis in piscariis in molendinis à stagnis in pratis in pastures à omnibus aliis rebus et locis ad firmam ilius villam ptinentibus. TEST' Will'mo London, H. Sarum, G. Winton, epis'. G dérido filio petro comite Essex. Will'mo Mareschallo comite de Pembreke. Will'mo de Brahose. Will'mo Bregmare. Datum p manum Hen. Cunturriensis archiepic, Cancellarii nostri apul Westm' xiv. die Jun. anno regni nostri primo.

The said Charter of queen Elizabeth after reciting the previous charters, (per inspeximus) of her predecessors as aforesaid thus concludes, viz.

Nos antem Chartas ac literas pdictas ac omnia & singula in eisdem contenta rata habentes & grata ea pro nobis & hereditibus nostris (quantum in nobis est) acceptamus ac dilectis nobis nunc majori & ballivis vilhe pdictæ p nomine civtatis Oxon & successoribus sais ratificamus & confirmamus pront chartæ & literæ pdictæ in se rationabiliter testantur. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. TEST' meipsá apud Westm' 27 die Januar' anno regni nostri septimo.

(Pro octo Libris solut. in Hanap'io.

From these evidences it is manifest, that the burgesses of Oxford held in the reign of Henry III. the privilege of serving the king in the office of butler, jointly with the citizens of London on

the coronation day. But whether the same privilege was one then first granted, or existed from any previous charter of any prior king does not appear, though from the charter of king John before recited in the Inspeximus of queen Elizabeth, it would seem as if the burgesses had not then the exercise of the said privilege, unless it may be considered as comprehended in the sweeping words at the end of the charter, viz. "omnibus abits rebus" which are vague, but not specific expressions.





#### VI.

#### THE SERVICE

OF THE

#### MANOR OF ADINGTON.

1.16.00.3

THIS Manor at the time of the Ceneral Survey was holden by Tezelin the cook, of the A Domesday Surr. king in capite. In the reign of Henry II. Cartholomew de Cheney beld it p r serjantuam coquinæ. He had two daughters his co-heiresses, whereof Isabel married Peter, the son's of menry Fitz-5 Lib. Fæd. vol. ii p 77. Alwyn, first mayor of London, who in her right Blid, p. 878 had a moiety of Adingtone. Joan, the other, married William de Agaillon, who thereby acquired the other molety of the said manor, the service of which is thus set forth: " Will's Aquillon tea" 4 Ibid. p. 87. " guda terra in villa Adinion p' sjantia' facien-" di hastias in coqua Dni Reg' die coronacois " sue vel alas p' se debet facere fercim adda " quod vocat' Girnnt's si apponat' sagin tuc' vocat " Mulpigernoun," By Isabel the daughter and heiress of Robert Agnillon, the serjeanty passed in marriage to the family of Bardolf, and thence was called the manor of Bardolf in Adington.

Blount in his Ancient Tenures, and Aubrey from him, call the dish Diligrout. But records differ as to the transmine of this famous pottage, which seems to have taken its origin from the early ages of bigotry. Mr. Lysons observes, that he cannot find there exists any ancient receipt for making the mess, unless it may be that called Bardolf, in a collection of annual cookery receipts in the 14th century, printed at the end of the royal household establishments, published by the dociety of Antiquaries of London, in 1799. It was called a pottage, and consisted of almond milk, brawn of capons, sugar, and spices, chicken parboiled and chopped, &c.

In allusion to this dish or pottage, the following lines were made at the coronation of George II. by lord George Sackville (afterwards lord George

<sup>•</sup> It may be worth while to compare the service of this dish at the coronation of our kings, with Saul's pottage, noticed in the book of Somuel I, chap, ix, v. 23-24. In that holy record it is written, that when samuel had determined upon the election of Saul to be king of Israel, he brought him to his house, made a feast, and by way of pre-eminence and a token of marked distinction, caused him to be served with a dish of pottage superior to all the other guests; the words run thus:—

<sup>&</sup>quot;And Samuel said unto the cook, bring in the portion "which I gave thee, of which I said unto thee, set it by thee. "And the cook took up the shoulder, and that which was "upon it, and set it before Saul.—And Samuel said, behold that which is left; set it before the and eat, for unto this "time hath it been kept for thee, since I said, I have invited the people—so Saul eat with Samuel that day,"

Germaine, and created viscount Sackville) then a Westminster scholar.

- " While the fam'd times of Chivolry remain'd.
- " When Canute, or Ironaide, or Alfred reign'd,
- " Their meals were homely, though their hearts were stout.
- " Nor would the king distant o dise on grout;
- " And still the good od dish maintains its place,
- " Sill keeps its claim the royal beard to grace.
- " This just respect the grateful nation pays
- " To the plain virtues of those ancient days:
- " Convincid, howe'er her modern race may fout,
- "They owe their dainties to their father's grout."

## VII. & VIII.

These claims for the lords of the manors of Ilmer and Little Welden, have been shewn in the preceding notes, never to have been grants of honorary services for the coronation day.

#### IX. & X.

From the nature of these claims, which were disallowed as unprecedented, it may be collected, that the parties were extremely unwilling any good thing should be lost for want of asking.

#### XI.

The Master of the Horse is an officer of the royal court, who, by that denomination is of no very long antiquity. The office does not appear to have been ever holden in grand serjeanty, but

to have been a personal appointment ad arbitrium. George Villiers, duke of Buckingham was master of the horse at the accession of Charles I, and being so great a favorite with his royal master, might probably have unusual privileges granted to him at the coronation of that prince. But the services of general Monk lafterwards duke of Albemarle) were certainly of a nature far surpassing any of his predecessors, and as such, he seemed to have obtained for himself immunities and allowances which had not been theretofore, granted; but which his successors in this high post, have made the pretext and example for themselves to claim.

## XII.

At the coronation of Richard III, it has been stated that the earl of Arundel claimed in right of the tenure of the manor of Bilsington to be the king's Butler in chief for the day :- whereas the service is here named, to present three maple cups. By the old record of the Testa de Nevill, the serjeanty is merely stated to be that of Butlerage. When the earl of Arundel claimed the office, he was not seised of any of the ancient manors of either Bokenham, Kenninghall, Wymondham, or Snettisham, which had been granted to the family of Albini, earl of Arundel, those monors having been in the partition among the co-heirs of Hugh de Albini, the last earl, assigned to other families; the earl therefore had no pretension to the office, otherwise than by virtue of Bilsington, or as attached to the earldom itself; in which latter character it was claimed at the coronation of Henry IV.; on which occasion the allowance must have been more

from favor than right. But when the maple cups for Bilsington, as a minor service of the butlery, were first tendered, there is no mention.\*

At the coronation of George II, the following verses in allusion to the service were made by the Hon. Charles Vane (sixth son of the lord Barnard) at that time one of the Westminster scholars.

- " Three marle cups, a tenant of the king's.
- " From Maidstone, to the coronation brings.
- " What Court could e'er reject a claim so fair,
- " -- 1 hentish manor, held by Tunbridge ware."

#### XIII.

Has already been remarked in the notes as a service not appertaining to the coronation ceremony.

<sup>\*</sup> In the Magna Britannia it is stated 'p. 1181, Edit. 1720) that the family of Staplegate bought Nether (or Little) Bilsington of Richard Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, and held it many descents, but were deprived of the Butlership at the coronation of Richard II, by the then earl of Arundel; but it was with a salvo jure that this turn should not infringe the right of Staplegate, or of any other owner of Nether Bilsington.—From this family the manor passed to that of Cheyney, whose descendant Henry lord Cheyney, sold it to sir Francis Barnham in the reign of queen Elizabeth. From the subsequent period of the coronation of Richard II, it is most probable, the office was changed to the service of the maple cups, which was the same as the heirs and aliences of Barnham have ever since claimed.



# XIV. & XV.

In preferring these claims, the duke of Norfolk, was extremely desirous not to lose for want of asserting any privileges attached to the numerous honors he possessed. As first earl of England, the title meant must have been that of Arandel, the earldom of Norfolk (even derived from Thomas of Brotherton not being of near such ancient standing. The dignity of earl of Surrey was only granted to the Howard family by Richard III, in the person of the eldest son and heir apparent of John lord Howard, whom the usurper created duke of Norfolk.

#### XVL

This service was claimed at the coronation of Richard II. by William Latimer, lord Latimer, descended from one of the co-heiresses of Simon

<sup>\*</sup> The house of Howard boars a singular coincidence of good fortune in its elevation to high rank by the hands of a Usurper, and in preserving its dignity by the favor of legitimate power. The first dake and his son ewed their evaluation to Shakespeare's Monster Bichard III. The first Howard earl of Carlisle, was primarity ruled from a commence to a nobleman by England's Protector.—Cronwell: after who se death, he received the reward of Logalta, by a grout of the Peerage from Charles II. For many curious particulars respecting the Howard family, the inquisitive reader is recommended to peruse a small work entitled "The Mymerious Heir." (8vo. 1816.)

de Beauchamp, baron of Bedford. A vounger

. VideCollins's branch of the family of Neville (but not of the Pad Pieced, blanch of the family of Nevine (out not of the Latimereuse blood of Latimer, lord Latimer) afterwards acquired this inheritance, which descended down to his heirs general, of whom Dorothy daughter and co-heir of John the last Neville lord Latimer, married Thomas Cecil first earl of Exeter, ancestor to the claimant on this occasion; it is however rather a particular circumstance that Dugdale in his account of the Beanchamps of Bedford, does not notice this high service as in any way annexed to the lands or tenure of that barony, nor is it mentioned as a grand serjeanty in the printed copy of the Testa de Neville or Liber Fædorum.

#### XVII.

The Privilege to instruct the king in the rites and ceremonies of the coronation day, purports to have been a prescriptive claim, which in the ancient times of bigotry and superstition was assumed by the ministers of the Church, rather than conceded by any special royal grant. As the ceremonial of the coronation after the Saxon times, most usually took place at Westminster, the functionaries of that church became necessary performers of the rituals of the day; but which honor and the fees attached would mo-t likely have been similarly claimed by the dean and chapter of Winchester, or by any other cathedral in which his majesty might have been crowned.



### XVIII. & XIX.

The petitioners here appear to have given themselves an unnecessary degree of trouble, and to have taken up the time of the court upon a most frivolous pretence, in behalf of themselves, though speciously represented as for the benefit of the poor.

## XX.

The disallowance of this claim as unprecedented, is a singular contradiction, "to the man" ner and form how Gilbert de Strigud, marshall "of England, used the same roome and office in "all his time, and how he was admitted, holden, "and taken in executing the same office at the "coronation of king Henry II. Sc." which particulars Chark's duke of Norfolk, father of the late duke, put himself to the expence of printing, " (as he says) from a MS. in the possession of Joseph Edmondson, esq. Mowbray Herald. It is certain that the constable and marshal of England in former times exercised in their court a jurisdiction of the

<sup>•</sup> Charles duke of Norfolk (the assumed heir after the death of duke Edward in 1777) wrote "Historical Anecdotes of some of the Howard Family," and dedicated them to his son the late Duke—to which was annexed "The Office of Earl Marshal of England" which in fact was a MS. copy by Mr. Edmondson, from the original MS. in the Cottonian Library.

most arbitrary and intelerant nature, which in the reign of Richard II, it was deemed necessary to restrain by an act of Parliament; and at last, by the suppression of the office of lord high constable by Henry VIII, the excessive power and exactions of this odious tribunal became reduced to less vexatious authority.

#### XXI. & XXII.

Have been before commented upon.

## XXIII.

The determination of the commissioners in favor of the lord Grey is particularly deserving of notice; the subject embraces several questions, which seem to have been considered, viz.:

Coke on Litt.

"It is held one may grant to another and his heirs, to be master of the horse, &c which is a personal inheritance in gross; and so to be his carver. (21 Edward IV. 81) By the same reason may be the office of carrying the spurs before the king at his coronation, which is a mere personal service, and in gross, be granted in fee: and by the record of the lord Grey's claim, it appears this office was held in gross by him and his ancestors, and then the same cannot be entailed; therefore it shall be supposed, funless it can be made appear, that it had been settled otherwise, as a fee conditional at common law that this office remains to the heir general of the lord Hastings, whose heir general is the

- " present lord Grey, and not the earl of Kent; 
  " and it is held that such offices cannot be granted
- over; and then it cannot be diverted from the State 2 Edw.
- " heir general.

"I do not think this office is lost by any of the "Greys omitting to claim or to execute it, it being "no office of trust, but an office of honor confer- red upon the person out of favor to him: but if it "were lost by this omission, yet being granted to "nobody else, my lord Grey stands fairest to have it re-granted to him, especially the omissions being made by the persons who ought to have "executed this office, during their minority; as "for instance, at the coronation of the late king "Charles II, the present lord Grey's mother was a "minor, or a femme covert.

" J. EWER.

" 3rd April, 1685."

### XXIV.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports enjoy their privilege from a period of long antiquity; but whether the service was performed at the coronation of the Conqueror, there is no evidence upon record to prove. King William, after he had got possession of the castle of Dover, took great care to secure it, as being the key of England; and for that purpose he appointed a constable, and constituted him, in imitation of the old Roman custom, the governor of five ports, by the name of warden of the Cinque Ports (i. e. Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings) with many and great im-

munities, and among other privileges to have that of the service here claimed.

## XXV. XXVI & XXVII.

These claims present nothing further for observation than what has already been mentioned.

## XXVIII

At what time the first exercise of the privilege claimed by these bishops took place, is uncertain.

It appears to be derived from ancient usage, of which neither the patent or charter rolls, contain any mention, in the nature of a particular grant.

The first bishop of Durham was Edmund, anno 1020; whose predecessors were stiled bishops of Landisfarne, or Holy Island, where the first, called St. Ardan, flourished A. D. 635; but Aldwin, the twenty-fourth bishop after him, removed the see to Durham, and was succeeded by Edmund before noticed.

These bishops had anciently very great power and authority, ecclesiastical as well as civil. In the time of the Conqueror (if not before) they were considered as Counts Palatine; and according to old evidences among the archives of Durham, were enabled to levy taxes, make truces, &c. with the Scots, and raise men within the bishopric; they could call a Parliament and create barons to sit in it, of whom the Prior of Durham, with the



families of Hilton, of Hilton; Convers, of Sockburne; Bulmer, of Branspoth; and several others are reputed to have been the principal persons convened thereto. They created by patent, divers great officers of state and government, had forest laws, admiralty jurisdiction, and the liberty of coinage. But all these prerogatives have been taken away, curtailed, or otherwise regulated by the statute of the 27th of Henry VIII; though the bishop of Durham still retains certain exclusive rights and immunities of a palatinate jurisdiction and has great privileges; moreover the see is considered one of the richest in the kingdom, and has precedence by statute 31st Henry VIII, next to the bishop of London.

The bishop of Durham is also reputed to be earl of Sadberg, an honor which Hugh Pudsey Milles Cat who was bishop in the reign of Richard I. purchased of that king, and annexed to the see, to be therewith enjoyed for ever.

<sup>\*</sup> This person according to Milles in his Catalogue of Honour, was nephew to king Stephen, and was a most ambitious prelate. He purchased of Richard I, the earldom of Northumberland, which monarch when he girted him with the sword of the earldom facetiously observed " Am not I a won-" defall Croftesman, that have made a new earle out of an old " Byshop." He however afterwards voluntarily resigned his earldom, and remained a bishop. He had several natural children, not much to the honor of the sanctity of his robe.

The see of Bath and Welles, though it has a double name, is but one bishopric, it originally was Welles.

Adelmus, abbot of Glastonbury was the first bishop anno 905; but John de Villula the sixteenth bishop having purchased the city of Bath for 500 marks of king Heary I. transferred his seat to that city A. D. 1058. From this circumstance disputes arose among the monks of Bath and the canons of Welles about the election, but they were at last compromised by Robert the eighteenth bishop, who decreed that from henceforward the bishop should be stiled from both places and that the precedency should be given to Bath.

Having thus noticed the antiquity of these bishopries, it remains to observe, that in the first ages after the establishment of the English government, the bishops were assistant with the arch-bishops at the coronation of the respective monarchs; but as none of the records of those ages are now extant, there is nothing to warrant an assertion that the bishops of Durham or Bath and Welles, ever performed the particular service now claimed by them, as attached to their sees at any of the coronations of the Saxon or Danish kings :- of William the Conqueror, or any other sovereign previous to Richard I. At the ceremonial of the coronation of Henry III. Joceline bishop of Bath, was assistant to Peter bishop of Winchester who officiated on that occasion: but it is not a little singular, that no claim was



preferred by the bishops of Durham and Bath and Coron Rot. Welles to perform the service of their predecessors, at that time when John of Ghent, dake of Laucaster High Steward of England, held his court to receive the petitions of those who pretended right to execute any particular service at the coronation of Richard II.

At the coronation of Richard III, the bishops of Durham and Bath and Welles supported his Majesty; but at the coronation of Edward VI, it seems that the bishop of Durham was the king's supporter on the right, and the earl of Shrewsbury on the left.

In the coronation procession of Charles II. the bishops of Durham and Bath and Welles were the king's supporters; but on presenting their petitions to execute the same at the coronation of William and Mary, it was found upon consulting the records, that although the said bishops had for a long time performed this service, yet the king was always consulted, who on this occasion assigned the bishops of Winchester and Bristol, to support their Majesties.

At the succeeding coronations of queen Anne, and of George I. H. Hil. the bishops of Durham and Bath and Welles, were allowed their claims, and executed that office of supporting his Majesty in the coronation procession, which their predecessors bad performed at the coronation of Richard I.



167.

### XXIX.

This manor of Fragrith, together with that of Wolverston and Murgareting, in Essex; the manors of Ginges, Hormede-Magna, and Nuthamstede in Hertfordsbire; were granted, accord-Morant's Essing to Morant's by king Henry II to the family of Sauntord, to hold in grand serjeunty, viz. " of " finding a damsel to writ in the queen's cham-

" ber on the day of her coronalism;" t vet the service is otherwise called in another place: + but neverth dess. Gilbert de Saunford, by virtue of this serjeanty was admitted to serve the office of Chamberlain to the queen at the coronation of Alianore

1 Pat. Rot. 20 consort to king Henry III.1 His daughter and Ric. II m. heiress Alice married Robert de Vere fi.th earl of 23, pars 2. Oxford, who in her right stilled himself Baron

\* Book of All- Sanaford. Edward earl of Oxford solds Evngrith enations, p. to Richard Branthwaite, gent., who soon after 105.

<sup>\*</sup> On the death of Aliela de Vere countess of Oxford it was found that she died s ised of the manor of Chesham in Buckinghamshire, which was holden of the king in capite as parcel of the earldom of texturd and by the service above set forth. (Originalia 6th Edw. H. Rot. 6.)

<sup>†</sup> Gilbert de Saunford maniu' de magna Hormad' Fingrie, Ginges et petem de Withameston p's jant' q'd' sit camar' d'ne regine. (Lib. Fæd. vol. ii. p. 243.) But in another record it is recited that the manor of Hormede was holden by a service to be performed on a different day, viz. Alphonsus de Vere at his decease held the said manor "p' servicium cus-" todiendi Camer' Regine nocte, sequent' diem corunacionis, " ejusdem Regine." (Esch. 1. 2 Edward III. n. 15, first No.'s.)

sold it to sir Welter Mildmay, chancellor of the Exchequer; and thus, in the course of time, this manor passed through various families, none of whose claims to the chamberlain-hip have ever been allowed. In a similar manner Hormede-Magna was sold by Henry earl of Oxford, the 21st of Elizabeth, to Arthony Cage, citizen of London, whose representative, Daniel Cage, at the coronation of James I. claimed the offices, but the com- " Coron. Rot missioners would give no judgment, because the earl of Oxiled held three other manors by the same service; one of which, Ginges, they were not yet aporised was separated from the earldom; or possibly, because they would not admit an ignoble man to execute so high an office, which before had been performed by the prime nobility.

l Jac. I.

# IZZZ & ZZZZ

Of these claims, nothing beyond the antiquity of them, and the observations before made, remains to be noticed; unless it may be the verses, which at the coronation of George II. were made by Henry Pollexien, one of the king's scholars at Westminster, in allusion to the service of the latter manor.

A lord, on this occasion, prays to bring A bason, and a towel to the king: This custom, sure, on no good footing stands-What monarch mounts a throne with dirty hands?

## XXXII.

The modest petition of the duke of Norfolk on this occasion is deserving notice. It is not made upon a single ground, as founded upon a particular grant of office; but it is preferred on a two-feld pretence, for fear that either alone should not be deemed sufficient. Under the remarks upon No. XII, it has been shewn, that at the coronation of Richard II. the then earl of Arundel did not claim as earl, but as lord of Bilsington, to be butler for the day. This honorary office was first granted as Dugdale' says (though his accuracy in this respect is doubtful) by William the Conqueror to William de Albini to hold as the service of his Barony, consisting of the monors of Bokenham. Snettisham. Wymondham, and Kenninghall in Norfolk; on which account he was surnamed Pincerna Regis, or the king's butler. His son became af-Pibil, Milles, terwards earl of Arundelp; so that it is evi-Brooke, &c. dent. though the office was coalesced with the

> earldom. the earldom itself did not originate or constitute the office. Upon the decease of the last Albini earl of Arundel and Sussex, in the time of Henry III. without issue, his great estates were divided among his co-heiresses, and in this partition the castle of Arundel was allotted to the Fitz-Alan family (which afterwards by virtue of that possession was allowed the title of earl of Arundel); and the manors by the tenure of which the office of butler was attached, were distributed among the other coheirs. On this occasion the family of Montalt acquired Kenninghall and Snetesham, and

2 Duzdale's

p. lis.



therefore Robert de Montalt, at the coronation of Edward II. claimed, by virtue of his tenure of the manors of Kenninghall and Snetesham to perform his part (or turn) of the office of Botelry, but Edmund Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, through his great power, (though he had never one of the manors to which the office was adjunct) was allowed to execute the service, to the disherison of the said Robert de Montalt and his copartner, who held the manors of Bokenham and Wymondham.

However, in the 1st of Edward III9 this Ro- 9 Lib. MSS. bert petitioned the barons of the Exchequer to be admitted chief butler at the coronation, by reason of his manor of Kenninghall, and recovered against the earl of Arundel, who claimed the function as appurtenant to this earldom. He accordingly performed the service, and obtained a decree, that the said office thenceforward should be executed by the several lords of the manors of Kenninghall, Bokenham, and Wymondham, or their deputies, by turns; upon proving that Hugh de Albini, earl of Arundel, held these manors, as also Snetesham of the king in capite, by the serjeanty of the said office, which was performed at the coronation of Henry III. and that the earl died so seised, when in the division of his inheritance, the manors of Bokenham and Wymondham came to the Tatshalls, whose heir now holds them, and is under age: and that Kenninghall and Snetesham fell to the Montalts, whose heir the said Robert de Montalt now is. But it is to be observed, that the return to the search of the records, says, that as to

No. 1981, in Bib. Pepys. Mag. Coll. Cant. fo. 43, de Serjeantiis in Anglia

Snetesham having a turn in the office, they at present could find nothing.

Fin Div.
Com. teno.
Edw. 111
Lig.1. p. 1.

In 1327, a fine was levied between this Robert de Mont It, who was then steward of Chester, and Emma his wife, whereby the manor of Kenninghall, &c. was settled on themselves and their issue male, remainder to Isabel, queen of England for life, and then to John of Elt.am, the king's brother, in tail remainder to king Elward and his heirs.

The said Robert de Montalt had summons to Parliament, as one of the barens of the redin, from the 28th Edward I. to the 3rd of Edward III. in which year he deceased without issue, and the said manor, &c. came to the queen; and John of Elthom dying without heirs, the reversion after the queen's death, was in the king, who in 1938 gave it to sir William de Montacute;—which

Sir William de Montacute, upon paying the queen 600 marks, had a release from her, and had immediate possession of the said manor of Kenninghall, &c. He was afterwards created earl of Salisbury, and died in the 43rd year of his age, leaving the said manor, &c. to his son and heir William the second earl, from whose family, after divers conveyances and re-conveyances, with several attainders, forfeitures, and restitutions, the manor was enjoyed by Elizabeth, the dowager of John the list Mowbray duke of Norfolk; and on her death was assigned as part of the Mowbray inheritance to sir John Howard, who was afterwards created duke of Norfolk.



#### LASTLY,

The Archbishop of Canterbury, as the metropolitan of all England, has from time the most remote been accustomed to crown the English monarch.

Athelstan, the grand-on of king Alfred, and the first monarch of England, was erowned anno 924, at Kingston by Athelme, or Adelme archbish p of Canterbury, after the manner of his ancestors; so also were his successors, to Edmond Ironside, who was crowned by the archbishop of York.

CANCTE, the Dane, was crowned in St. Paul's church, London, by Alfred, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1017, but his supposed son and successor Harold (surnamed Harefoot) was not so crowned; as Elnothus, archbishop of Canterbury, is stated by our historians to have refused the performance of that ceremony, or to deliver to him the regal crown and sceptre, which he had in his keeping; but laying them down on the altar, he forbade all other bishops to meddle with them, or to consecrate him king.

HARDICANUTUS and EDWARD THE CONFESSOR,\*

<sup>\*</sup> He built the church of St. Peter at Westminster, endowed it with many rich revenues, and confirmed his Charters under his broad seal, being the first of the kings of England who used that large and stately impression in their charters and patents.

the two next succeeding monarchs, were crowned by Ethelnotus and Edsinus, the then archbishops of Canterbury.

William the Norman, (surnamed the Conqueror), was by Aldred, archbishop of York, crowned upon Christmas-day, anno 1067, Stigand, archbishop of Canterbury, not having submitted to his rule. On this occasion he caused the bishops and barons of the realm to bind themselves by oath to be obedient and loyal to him; and being thereunto required, by the said archbishop of York, took himself a solemn oath before St. Peter's altar, at Westminster, to defend the rights of the church, to ordain good laws for the people as became a king, and to see justice uprightly, and without corruption, administered.

HENRY I. the conqueror's Son, was crowned at Westminster the 5th August, anno 1100, by Maurice, bishop of London, inasmuch as Anselme, archbishop of Canterbury, being then in exile.\*

<sup>\*</sup> When Henry I. had married Adeliza his second wife, and she was to be crowned. Ralph, then archbishop of Canterbury, who was to do the office, came to the king sitting crowned in his chair of state, and asked him who had set the crown upon his head? the king answered he had jorgotten it was so long since. Well, replied the archbishop, whosoever did it, did me urong to whom it telonged, and as long as you hold it thus, I will do no office at this coronation; then, said the king, do what you thinh good, on which the archbishop took the crown off the king's head, but afterwards set it on again, and proceeded to crown the queen.

The several sovereigns, Henry III. Edward II Menry VI. and Queen Mary, were respectively crowned by the bishop of Winchester. Queen Elizabeth by the bishop of Carlisle\*, and king William III. and queen Mary, by the bishop of London, Sancroft archbishop of Canterbury refusing to take the oaths on this last occasion.

With the exceptions therefore before named, it appears that out of forty-five sovercigns who have filled the English throne, from the time of king Athelstan, in 924, to George III. in 1760, the archbishop of Canterbury has crowned all the rest.

<sup>\*</sup> The archbishop of York, and some others, refused to assist at this coronation out of a scrupulous regard and tenderness to the Romish religion. (Camd. Eliz. p. 371.)



## THE DUKES

OF

## NORMANDY AND AQUITAINE.

THE names of these high Personages do not appear upon any of the coronation rolls, inasmuch as though they have been prominent characters for a very great lapse of time in the ceremonial procession, their places have not been claimed as offices of right, but have been appointments ex gratia, on the part of the crown.

At what time they first were brought forward is uncertain; the late Mr. Hearne considered the duke of Normandy was introduced by the Conqueror, and the duke of Aquitaine by Henry II. to represent those dukedoms, as they were respectively in their persons. But he rejected the idea that they were of later origin, observing, that had they been so, all the six great lay peers of France might have been as well introduced.

With respect to these peers, they were instituted by Hugh Capet, who after he had got himself declared king of France, as he owed his advancement to the throne chiefly to the influence of the grandees, who then had great power in their several dis-

tricts, he made them a sort of sharers with him in the exercise of the prerogative he had obtained, and for that purpose formed a supreme tribunal, consisting of twelve peers, who were to assist him in the determination of all affairs of great importance, and as vassals to the crown, were to attend him at every coronation, by then selves or proxies; and their heirs were to receive the investiture of their territories from the king of France for the time being. These twelve peers were six lay and six ecclesiastic; the lay peers were the dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, and Guienne, (afterwards called Aquitaine), and the earls of Flanders, Champagne, and Thoulouse.

According to this tenure, there are numerous instances where our uncient kings, while they possessed their I'reach dominions, were summoned to do their homage for them to the kings of France. But as this finity was due from them to the kings of France, so when the right of succession to the French monarchy was assumed by Edward III, as heir-general, and newest of blood thereto, there is a fair reason to imagine, that the dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine were first personified at the coronation of Richard II. as the representatives of these two dukedoms, which by reason of the king's title to the crown of France, were again united in the person of the king as the right heir of those provinces. And this consideration becomes the stronger, from the fact that Edward III. was the first English sovereign who quartered the



arms of France, and gave the title of king thereof to his successors.

This lofty, though empty stile, has now ceased, and it may be presumed, that at any future coronation, the no less vain titles of duke of Normandy and Aquitaine will be superseded, and their unavailing personification be withdrawn.

